

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

MAIN FILE

SECTION: 47



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 47

Date of Mail

12/1/65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subject

JUNE MAIL

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Removed By

65 DEC 7 1965

File Number

100-105670-2153

Permanent Serial Charge Out

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☒ For your information: JUNE file BEING PROCESSED AND
will be sent AT A LATER DATE.

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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100 - 106670 - 2102

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Fears for Domestic Programs

Dr. King to Lead Drive Against Fund Rollback

By Robert E. Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Dec. 16—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said today he will lead an appeal to President Johnson not to cut domestic programs because of the increasing cost of war.

"If the President feels that a rollback on the domestic front is necessary," said Dr. King in an interview, "then we will have no alternative but to use our lobbying and protest activity to get Congress to reverse it."

The Nobel Peace Prize winner also predicted that a cutback would drive a large segment of the civil rights movement into the peace movement.

His statements reflected the concern of other rights leaders that programs vital to Negroes would become casualties of the escalating Vietnam war. A similar note was struck today in a New York speech by Sen Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.)

Kennedy said that concentration on the war in Vietnam eventually could cause so severe a neglect of domestic problems that "no war will be worth fighting."

Recently Administration officials had indicated that domestic budgets—including war-on-poverty programs—must be held down because of an impending boost, estimated at \$10 billion, in the Defense Department budget because of the war in Vietnam.

"If this materializes," said Dr. King at his Southern Christian Leadership Conference headquarters here, "it will be a tragic and terrible development."

"But it comes as no surprise. I expected it all along. Where your heart is, there is where your money is."

In recent months, Dr. King has been telling Negroes that they must make full use of the opportunities now open to them. But the Nation must

also develop massive action programs for full employment, public works and training, he has said.

In a speech yesterday to the Hungry Club of Atlanta, a bi-racial luncheon club, he said: "It is a cruel jest to tell a bootless man to lift himself up by his own boot straps."

He called the Federal anti-poverty program "a marvelous good faith start."

In today's interview, Dr. King said a cutback or hold-the-line policy would dash the hopes of Negroes, both in the North and South, and build a dangerous situation.

The entire civil rights coalition "must take the whole matter to the President before the Congress convenes in January," he said.

Last August, Dr. King entered the foreign policy field when he said he intended to write President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam and the leaders of South Vietnam, Russia and the United States in an effort to move the war to the conference table.

He was widely criticized for the action, including criticisms from supporters who saw a danger in mixing the civil rights and peace movements. Called by Johnson

President Johnson phoned him at that time, said they were agreed on civil rights and asked why Dr. King couldn't agree with him on Vietnam.

Dr. King never sent the letter. He has not followed through on the peace movement because of his deference to friendly critics, his distrust of what he sees as "irresponsible elements" in a peace movement and because, he said, the civil rights movement "has neither the resources nor the energy."

But he said in his interview today, that the issues of peace and civil rights are "inextricably bound together." A rollback in domestic programs would drive the civil rights movement into the peace movement, he said.

"Our democracy's strongest battle against communism is to bridge the gaps in our society, for it is upon these gaps that communism feeds," he said.

Tolson ✓
DeLoach ✓
Mohr ✓
Bishop ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
Felt ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Wick ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

TBMA ✓
C. A. ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 RMD

6076

File
100-106670
5-15

08 DEC 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

DEC 17 1965

FBI

Date: 11/29/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Detroit (100-New)

MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING
SM - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies and for Atlanta three copies of an LHM concerning captioned subject.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
 (1 - 100-106670 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 (1 - 100-438794 COMINFIL OF SCLC)
- 4 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (RM)
 (1 - 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 (1 - 100-5718 COMINFIL OF SCLC)
- 4 - Detroit
 (1 - 100-31418 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 (1 - 100-31714 COMINFIL OF SCLC)

JEK/rms
(13)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/LL100-106670-
NOT RECORDED

DEC 3 1965

6076

CARBON COPY

Approved: 717
69 DEC 6 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-7



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 29, 1965

Re: Mrs. Martin Luther King

b7(D)

On November 29, 1965, [REDACTED]

advised that Mrs. Martin Luther King, on November 28, 1965, spoke at the New Bethel Baptist Church, Linwood and Philadelphia, Detroit, Michigan.

"The Detroit Free Press", a Detroit daily metropolitan newspaper, in its November 29, 1965, edition, on Page 3, Section A, contained an article captioned, "Viet Policy Raked Mrs. King: Peace Warrior". This article, in part, stated, Mrs. King, wife of Martin Luther King, Jr., indicated that she and the civil rights movement may play an increasingly active role in the peace movement. Mrs. King said that she is not sure some American policymakers want a negotiated end to the war in Vietnam.

"I think there are people (in the government) who are sincere in feeling we can win the war with military might. I'm not sure they want it to end in any other way."

The article goes on to state that her appearance here followed her participation Saturday, November 27, 1965, in the March in Washington of 25,000 persons protesting American policy in Vietnam. Mrs. King was quoted as saying, "I was very sympathetic to the march and I share the goals of the peace groups."

Mrs. King further mentions in this article that she is involved in Women's Peace Movements. She stated that her husband's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is not yet ready to expand into the peace movement but that a large percentage of the SCLC membership supports it.

"The civil rights movement and the peace movement must work together ultimately, because peace and civil rights are part of the same problem."

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DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4JRM/d
6076

ENCLOSURE

Re: Mrs. Martin Luther King

The article continues by stating that Mrs. King said she is not sure that the United States has done all that is necessary to seek a negotiated peace in Vietnam.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2101 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

November 29, 1965

100-106670-

██████████
Crisney, Indiana

b7(c)

Dear ██████████

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/ld
6076

I received your letter of November 21st and want to thank you for your confidence in my administration of the FBI and for your interest in literature distributed by this Bureau. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

It was thoughtful of you to bring your suggestion to my attention, and I am enclosing material which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
"The Faith of Free Men"
JUNE 1965 LEB Intro

1 - Indianapolis - Enclosure

b7(c)

NOTE: No derogatory information appears in Bufiles concerning ██████████ who was written in 1960 concerning an election law violation. We have had cordial relations with this paper and it is believed he is referring to the November, 1965, LEB Introduction.
DTP:lsg (4)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-846-32

Chrisney, Indiana
21/Nov/65

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. Chief,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Dear Sir: Today in the Evansville Courier and Press, I read your "Civil Disregard Of Law Blasted" When Rev. Martin Luther King was supposed to have made a statement according to the paper it didn't seem to surprise me. I realize that his type has followers and they have caused our Country some trouble. I do believe in our law enforcement officers and I do believe that King and his kind can be kept under control.

100 -106670
According to the papers and news it was reported I believe the president of the United States, also made a remark about some part of some law that he did not aim to abide by it. When a person at the head of our Government makes such a statement then I am at a loss to know what's going to happen.

I feel sure that you are a most busy man but I sure wish that you could find time some way at least weekly to have some article in the Sunday paper (I believe that more people read the Sunday paper than any other paper) and keep hammering away at more of the same type article as was today's article.

Thank you and I do hope that the trouble we have at home here can be helped in some way in the near future and I do believe that your line of thought will win one of these days.

Yours truly,

[Redacted signature block]

b7(c)

100-106670-
NOT RECORDED
178 DEC 1 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/14
6076

4 NOV 24 1965

CORRECTION

11-29-65 DTP: [unclear]

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2100 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: 12/13/65

FROM: R. L. Shroder

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McNerney

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 7:05 P. M., 12/13/65, captioned individual who resides at [REDACTED] Evansville, Indiana, contacted the Bureau telephonically and advised she was upset about a recent newspaper article appearing in her local paper which indicated that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a "U. S. civil rights leader". [REDACTED] was verbose and stated since King was not elected by the people of the U. S. he could not be considered a U. S. civil rights leader and advised she was making a call to express her feelings.

[REDACTED] was advised that information she was making available failed to indicate any Federal violation and if she desired to complain about an article appearing in her local newspaper, she should contact the editor of the newspaper.

Bureau indices reflect main file 62-105596 for captioned individual which indicates she is apparently a mental case.

Above being submitted for information.

SFM:mfd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/RTS
6076

100-106670-
NOT RECORDED
102 DEC 15 1965

12 DEC 14 1965

50 DEC 17 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-4

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2099 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 106670 - 2098 outgoing

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106670-2098 incoming.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET1

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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SAC, New York (100-136585)

11/30/65

Director, FBI (100-106670)

1 - Mr. Forsyth
1 - Miss Butler

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

b7(c)

According to the 11/21/65 issue of "The New York Times" a syndicated column entitled "My Dream" by Martin Luther King, Jr., will appear weekly in "The Amsterdam News" in New York City. These articles are to appear in about 50 newspapers from coast to coast and were to begin the week of 11/21/65. A copy of the 11/21/65 news article is attached for the information of the New York Office.

New York is instructed to discreetly obtain copies of all articles in this series, commencing with the first. They should be forwarded to the Bureau, as received, by routing slips marked to the attention of the Domestic Intelligence Division, Room 808, Riddell Building.

Enclosure

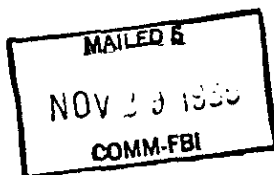
1 - Atlanta (100-5526)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/10/81 BY SP4 JAM/ML
6076

NOTE:

Material being requested in order to review writings of King for matters of Bureau interest.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



EX 109
REC 14 / 100-106670-207

11 DEC 2 1965

51 DEC 7 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 Felt ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

DR. KING IS WRITING COLUMN FOR PAPERS

About 50 newspapers from coast to coast will this week begin to carry a weekly column by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro civil rights leader.

The column, entitled "My Dream," will average 400 words. It is being syndicated by the 46-year-old Associated Negro Press of New York. Its subject matter, according to the A.N.P. director, Alfred Duckett, will be anything that interests Dr. King.

The first four titles are "Great Expectations," "The North: Myth of the Promised Land" in two parts, and "Peace—God's Business and Man's."

The original target date for the column was last Aug. 15

but was delayed because of Dr. King's busy schedule.

Among the newspapers that will carry the column are The Amsterdam News in New York, The Chicago Daily Defender, The Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, The Atlanta Daily World, The Pittsburgh Courier chain, The Los Angeles Sentinel and The San Francisco Sun Reporter. All are Negro papers.

The rates for the column range from \$3 to \$10 a week depending on the paper's circulation.

Right
[Redacted]
[Signature]
 b7(c)

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

1-10-81
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File
 100-106670

NOV 2 1965

ENCLOSURE

11/22/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

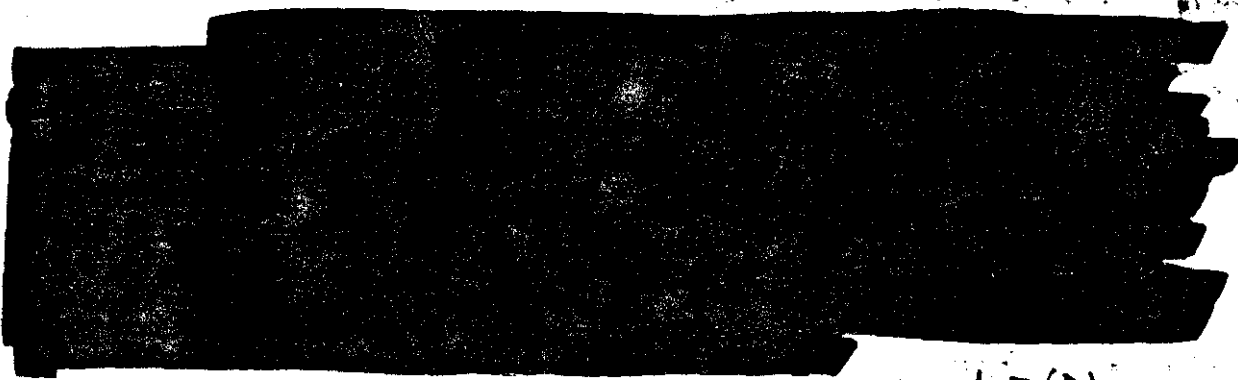
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

**SUBJECT: COMINFIL, SCLC
IS-C
CG FI 105-16238**

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C
CG FI 100-35356**

Re Atlanta teletype dated 11/16/65 and Chicago teletypes dated 11/19 and 11/20/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies and for Atlanta two copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning above captioned matter.



ENCLOSURE

- ④ - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
 - (2 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
 - (2 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Chicago
 - (1 - 105-16238)
 - (1 - 100-35356)

JCS:lav
(8)

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMV/82

NOT RECORDED
193 NOV 30 1965

b7(D)

CG 105-16238
100-35356

As noted in referenced Chicago teletype, for general intelligence purposes, United States Secret Service and military, specifically the 113th INTC Group, were advised both of KING's arrival and subsequently of his departure.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
November 22, 1965

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

[REDACTED] advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on November 19, 1965, that Martin Luther King, Jr., traveling with Reverend Andrew Young, had arrived in Chicago at 9:54 a.m., November 19, 1965, from Detroit, Michigan. King and Young had arrived by American Air Lines Flight 307, from Detroit, Michigan, and [REDACTED] advised that he had determined that King had reservations to depart from Chicago at 8:00 a.m., November 20, 1965, via Northwest Air Lines Flight 700, en route to Atlanta, Georgia. b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised the Chicago Office of the FBI on November 19, 1965, that in the late morning hours of November 19, 1965, KING had been present at the Fellowship Baptist Church, 45th and Princeton Avenues, Chicago, where he had addressed some 200 Baptist Ministers gathered for a joint meeting of the Chicago Baptist Ministerial Conference. [REDACTED] stated that King had urged this group to support and assist the activities of the SCLC in Chicago to the extent it was possible for them to do so. [REDACTED] advised that he is aware of no other specific engagements or appearances in Chicago scheduled by King and is aware that King had expressed the desire not to have his visit here on this occasion receive wide publicity in the local press. [REDACTED] stated that King was to stay at the Sheraton Hotel while in Chicago.

The "Chicago Daily News," a Chicago daily newspaper, evening edition of November 19, 1965, contained an article which reflected that Martin Luther King, Jr., was currently in Chicago to address a joint meeting of the Chicago Baptist Ministerial

ENCLOSURE

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMV/gz

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, SCLC

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Conference at the Fellowship Church, 45th and Princeton Avenue, Chicago.

The article continued that while in Chicago King had praised comedian Dick Gregory, active locally in the civil rights movement, but had refused to state whether or not he would support Gregory in his announced intention of being a candidate for the position of Mayor of Chicago. King stated that he intended soon to sit down with Gregory to discuss this matter with him. King had stated that he had the highest respect for Gregory and they had worked together very closely in the past in connection with civil rights activities.

King also had stated, according to this article, that he planned to spend "considerable time" in Chicago after the first of the year, working on projects here to end segregation, with particular emphasis on housing and school problems. King stated that he was "still outraged" over the defacto segregation prevalent in Chicago and the "failure of the Chicago leadership to grapple with the problem of segregation."

At 10:30 a.m., November 20, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that he had learned that King did not make the 8:00 a.m. Northwest Air Lines flight for Atlanta as scheduled, and that he had no knowledge concerning King's activities or plans to depart from Chicago.

[REDACTED] b7(D)
[REDACTED] advised the Chicago Office of the FBI at 3:50 p.m., November 20, 1965, that Martin Luther King, Jr., and Reverend Andrew Young had departed Chicago at 2:45 p.m. this date, en route to Atlanta, Georgia, via Northwest Air Lines Flight 710.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2095 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML

FBI

Date: 11/26/65

Transmit the following in 6076 (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (157-112) C
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

Re Milwaukee radiogram 11/24/65.

Eight copies of the above entitled and captioned letterhead memorandum are enclosed herewith for the Bureau, and one copy is being furnished for Atlanta.

Source furnishing information contained in the LHM

(requested).

Copies of this LHM have been furnished to ONI, Chicago and Milwaukee, OSI, Chicago and Milwaukee, ONTC, Milwaukee, G-2, Chicago, Secret Service, Milwaukee and the USA, Milwaukee.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (REGAM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1) (100-5586) (RM-AM)
1 - Milwaukee

RES:MEK
(5)

EX-107

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~SEC~~

DATE FORW: 11-30-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: S.F.C. / XZ

REC-74, 100-106670-209

14 NOV 29 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Approved: 341 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

IN. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
November 26, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

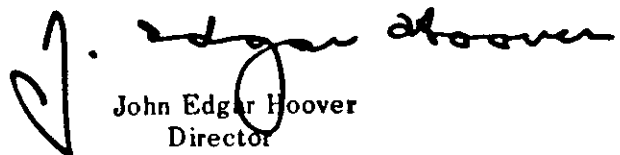
Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☒ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) One (RM)
U. S. Secret Service, Milwaukee

Enclosure(s)


(RM)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
November 26, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On November 24, 1965, a source advised that Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. arrived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin at 5:45 PM on November 23, 1965 from Madison, Wisconsin via Ozark Airlines. He was transported under police escort to facilities prepared for him at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee campus, where he had dinner and rested until his speech, which took place at approximately 8:25 PM at the Student Union of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

According to the source, arrangements for King's appearance at the University were made by the Forum Committee of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and there were approximately one thousand persons in attendance during the course of King's speech. The speech took place without incident, and King departed from Milwaukee, Wisconsin for Chicago at 10:45 PM, via North Central Airlines, with an ultimate destination of Atlanta, Georgia.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4JRM/ld
6076

100-106670-2094



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
November 26, 1955

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reference is made to Milwaukee letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

All sources whose identities were concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Martin Luther King

~~REC-111~~

FROM : U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, Press Service

DATE: August 23, 1965

SUBJECT: New Pamphlet: Martin Luther King - ~~Man of Peace~~

This Press Service pamphlet tells the story of Dr. King's development into a leading exponent of non-violent resistance in civil rights matters, his receipt of the Nobel Prize for Peace and his role in the campaign of Negro Americans for political, economic and social advancement. Man of Peace is being distributed to USIS posts throught the world.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-80 BY SP4JRM/IL

6076

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File

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ENCLOSURE

REC-111

100-106670-2013

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5 DEC 1 1965

69 DEC 3 1965

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

MAN
OF
PEACE



MARTIN LU



**MAN
OF
PEACE**

THE KING

King Olaf V of Norway (back to camera) congratulates Dr. Martin Luther King, winner of the 1964 Nobel Prize for Peace. The American's work for racial harmony has won him world renown.



By Thomas C. Clemens

Thomas C. Clemens is a veteran Washington writer who has followed closely developments in the struggle by Martin Luther King and others for equal rights for the American Negro. He is a graduate of Notre Dame University in Indiana and holds a Master of Arts degree from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

FROM THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN monument the multitude swelled out over the green lawns of Washington, as far as the eye could see. Never before had the capital of the United States witnessed such a spectacle. More than 200,000 persons, Negroes and whites, had assembled from nearly every state in the Union—ordinary citizens, leading clergymen, political figures, and heads of national trade unions. Ignoring the blazing August heat, the crowd greeted with cheers and applause the words of a young, dark-skinned preacher who stood before the white marble statue of Lincoln.

"I have a dream," he cried, "that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'"

"I have a dream that one day . . . sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. . . .

To dramatize Negro demands for full equality, Dr. King joined other civil rights leaders and thousands of persons of both races in 1963 in a massive but orderly "March on Washington."

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. . . .

"We will not be satisfied," the speaker declared, borrowing language from the Bible, "until justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream!"

The Rev. Martin Luther King, whose crusade for the civil rights of America's 22 million Negroes had drawn countless white citizens to the cause, was exhorting the nation on this day in 1963 to finish the work which Abraham Lincoln had begun when he freed the black man from slavery.

The "March on Washington" was an affirmation that the Negroes of the United States were resolved that the last barriers of discrimination must come down. The marchers—Negroes and whites, Christians and Jews—carried signs proclaiming their demands: an equal opportunity for all to get any jobs for which they qualified; an end to remaining discrimination against Negroes in housing and in the use of public accommodations; an end to the delays that denied Negro children in some cities their legal right to attend public school with white pupils; and an end to the pretexts and maneuvers that prevented Negroes in the southern states from freely exercising their right to vote.

The massive protest was effective indeed: it focused attention, nationally and internationally, on the loopholes in American civil rights laws already in effect and the need for stronger legislation. The U.S. Congress, by a wide margin, passed such a measure the following year.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the most far-reaching law affecting Negroes since Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, was a vindication of the efforts of all those Negroes and whites who, throughout American history, had opposed the evil of racial discrimination.

Among all who ever carried the banner of equality, no single





President Johnson discusses civil rights with Dr. King. In March, 1965, Mr. Johnson delivered a stirring appeal to Congress on behalf of America's Negroes. Dr. King termed it "one of the most eloquent, unequivocal and passionate pleas for human rights ever made by a President of the United States."

person had accomplished more in so short a time than Dr. Martin Luther King. He led a revolution, based not on physical force but moral force—and in so doing touched the conscience of the American people. For his service to the cause of human brotherhood the 35-year-old pastor was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1964. Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the committee that selected Dr. King in the name of the Parliament of Norway, described him as the "first person in the western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence." Hailing the Nobel laureate as an "undaunted champion of peace," he observed that although Dr. King had not "personally committed himself to the international conflict, his own struggle is a clarion call for all who work for peace."

(It was the second time an American Negro had won the peace prize. Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations staff received it in 1950 for his successful mediation of the war between the Arab states and Israel.)

In accepting the Nobel award Dr. King spoke of his "abiding faith in America." It is this confidence that the United States is rapidly overcoming racial bias which chiefly distinguishes him and his partners in the civil rights leadership from the Negro leaders of his grandfather's time. Even then, the efforts of Negroes to help themselves made it possible for able, ambitious members of the race to advance, but the process was slow and extremely uneven.

After the turn of the century, a new generation of Negro leaders organized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and went to the courts to secure the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all Americans. Step by step, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in their favor, narrowing the legal bases of discrimination. More and more jobs were opened to Negroes in northern industries. As Negroes moved to the northern and western states where they



Negroes and whites, acting together, have tested unjust local laws in the South, such as those requiring Negroes to occupy rear seats on buses. Here, an "integrated" bus leaves a southern city while federal soldiers guard against any interference.

encountered no political barriers, they became politically important in those regions of the country.

Climactically, in 1954, the Court flung open the doors to a new era in race relations. It ruled that the long-standing custom in the southern states of keeping Negro and white apart in separate schools must end. This meant not only equal opportunity in education; it also gave the two races a chance to associate with each other as peers from their earliest years.

This epochal decision heartened civil rights leaders. The principles of equal rights and equal opportunity had been affirmed without qualification. There remained, however, a malignant growth of prejudice embodied in long-standing customs and local laws affecting other aspects of daily life. Men like Martin Luther King saw that if the Negro were not to wait still more years for the fulfillment of the Supreme Court's promises, he would have to seek a new means of accelerating progress.

Dr. King found the answer: non-violent resistance to segregation and discrimination. The technique had been used with dramatic success in India by the great Indian spiritual leader, Mohandas Gandhi, but Dr. King was the first person in the United States to apply it to a broad social movement. For a minority to rely on violence, he knew, was futile; moreover, to resort to aggressive action was repugnant to his religious ideals. Non-violent direct action, on the other hand, was not only practicable but in harmony both with Christianity and with Gandhi's *satyagraha* which, freely translated, is "soul-force."

When he first put this idea into practice, the young pastor was well prepared intellectually for the role of social reformer. The second of three children of a Baptist minister in the southern city of Atlanta, Georgia, he grew up in a home where each day began with family prayers. His childhood was free of poverty but marred by the social distinctions that burdened his race. Prevented by his color from close association with

white children and separated from the Negro poor by his relatively comfortable surroundings, he dwelt more and more on the implications of social justice. During the summer months, between sessions at secondary school, he took jobs as a laborer—once in a railway freight company, another year in a mattress factory—in order to get close to the working man and his problems. He saw that Negroes were paid less than whites doing the same kind of work, but he observed that whites were sometimes exploited as well.

The youth decided that following his father's calling offered the best opportunity for registering social protest. A bright student, he entered Morehouse, a college for Negroes in Atlanta, and there read the famous essay "Civil Disobedience" by American philosopher Henry David Thoreau. Writing in 1849, Thoreau had objected to official toleration of slavery in the United States and to a war with Mexico which he thought would result in the expansion of slave territory. Justifying his refusal to pay taxes—an act of defiance for which he was jailed—Thoreau wrote: "It is not desirable to cultivate a respect for the law so much as for the right. The only obligation which I have a right to assume is to do at any time what I think right." Although the youthful Martin Luther King did not know it at the time, Thoreau's essay had had an impact on Gandhi's thinking.

The young man had his first chance to associate with whites on a basis of equality while serving as a member of Atlanta's intercollegiate student council. "The wholesome relations we had in this group," he recalled later, "convinced me that we have many white persons as allies, particularly among the younger generation."

Moving north to Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania (where he was chosen president of a senior class almost entirely composed of white students), the Negro youth read Kant and Hegel but was most impressed by Gandhi. In 1950



he heard a lecture on Gandhi by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, a predominantly Negro institution in Washington, D.C. "His message was so profound and electrifying," Dr. King wrote some years later, "that I left the meeting and bought a half-dozen books on Gandhi's life and works."

While earning his doctor of philosophy degree at Boston University, the young minister received attractive offers from two northern churches and three universities. Although he had recently married—his wife was Coretta Scott, a former student at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston—he declined the northern opportunities and returned to his native South. He had been asked to serve as pastor in an all-Negro Baptist church in Montgomery, Alabama—the city which was to be the first testing ground for non-violent resistance.

Montgomery, capital of Alabama, had a population of about 70,000 whites and 50,000 Negroes in the 1950's. Habit and custom, reinforced by local and state laws, had long ago imposed a rigid pattern of segregation of the races and discrimination against Negroes. One evening in December, 1955, a Negro woman, tired from her day's work, was arrested when she refused to obey a bus driver's order that she give up her seat in the front section of a city bus to a white passenger. Other Negroes came to her defense and organized a boycott of the Montgomery bus system. Although he had not taken part in this decision, Dr. King was called upon to serve as leader of the boycott. He hesitated at first, held back by the thought that to inflict economic damage on the bus company was perhaps un-Christian and unethical. He concluded, however, that since the system of segregated seating on buses—white passengers in front and Negroes in the rear—was evil in itself, resisting the system without force was certainly justified.

Separating the races on public carriers was not confined to Montgomery, but was practiced in many cities, mainly in the

southern states. It was sanctioned by a 60-year-old decision of the United States Supreme Court, which held that segregating the races on public transportation violated no one's constitutional rights, as long as equal accommodations were furnished. Only a year before the boycott, however, the Supreme Court had cast doubt on this decision when it ruled out racial segregation in public schools. Dr. King and his followers did not defy the law on bus seating, however; they evaded it by refusing to ride the Montgomery buses.

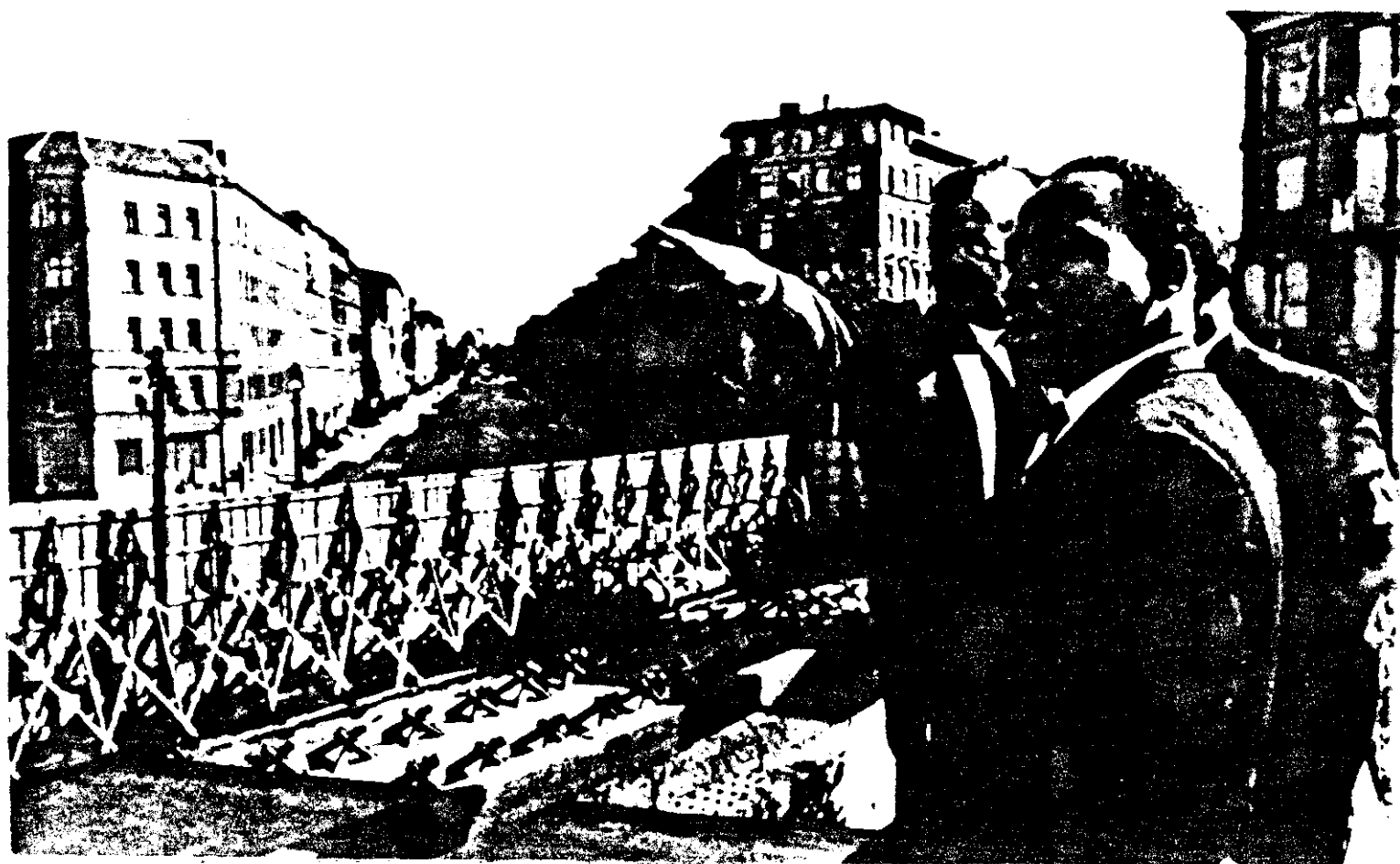
The boycott dragged on for a year and the bus line lost its main source of income—the Negroes of the city. Negroes organized automobile pools for essential transportation. Expenses were heavy but voluntary contributions soon came not only from local Negroes but from churches, labor unions and civic organizations all over the United States. When the story of the boycott appeared in newspapers overseas, contributions arrived from other countries. Meanwhile, the city authorities used various stratagems to discourage the boycott. They finally arrested Dr. King, alleging that he had violated the speed limit in his own car. He was sent to jail—the first of 16 times he has been put behind bars in his attempts to gain equal rights for Negroes—but was quickly released on bail provided by his friends.

This incident strengthened the 26-year-old pastor's resolve to struggle even harder for his people. The next event proved his capacity to match resolve with restraint. Unknown persons—presumably white extremists—bombed his home. He was away at the time; his wife and first child were in the house but, fortunately, were not injured. A crowd of Dr. King's friends and neighbors formed and it appeared they would turn on the white persons who had arrived on the scene—the Mayor and another city official, several policemen and newspaper reporters. Arriving home, Dr. King stepped before the crowd. "We



On a visit to India, Dr. King, an admirer of Gandhi, places flowers on the shrine to the great spiritual leader.

In West Berlin, Dr. King looks out over the wall erected by East Berlin's communists to divide the city.



cannot solve this problem through retaliatory violence," he said. "We must meet violence with non-violence." With that, the crowd gradually dispersed.

The boycott was finally called off after Dr. King and his colleagues, with support from a national Negro organization, obtained a federal court judgment that bus segregation violated the section of the U.S. Constitution giving all citizens equal protection of the laws. The Supreme Court in Washington affirmed the judgment, thereby overruling the old decision that permitted segregated seating.

This was an hour of triumph. Negroes could now board buses in the South and take any empty seat—not merely those in the rear. Dr. King, who had insisted that "our aim must never be to defeat or humiliate the white man, but to win his friendship and understanding," now urged Negroes to refrain from arrogance. "Remember that this is not a victory for Negroes alone, but for all Montgomery and the South," he said.

Dr. King's leadership was recognized all over the United States; within two years of the Montgomery crisis, he received more than 40 awards from organizations devoted to brotherhood and good citizenship. Although he was not yet 30 years old he was one of the most sought-after public speakers in the country.

Despite the efforts to intimidate him, and his anger at the bombing of his home, the young clergyman had not only refrained from giving way to hate but had tried to understand the attitude of the older generation of whites in the South. "The whole cultural tradition under which they have grown—a tradition blighted with more than 250 years of slavery and more than 90 years of segregation—teaches them that the Negroes do not deserve certain things," he wrote after the bus boycott. "When they seek to preserve segregation they are seeking to preserve only what their local folkways have taught them was right."

Dr. King also decided that, to a large extent, Negroes had

failed to insist on their rights because they had grown accustomed to discrimination. But this was principally true of older Negroes; the younger generation, better educated, was refusing to conform. They began showing their determination to upset the old patterns early in 1960 with the technique that became known as the "sit-in." In Greensboro, North Carolina, Negro students occupied seats at lunch counters in restaurants and department stores in defiance of local laws. Dr. King, called on for advice, explained the meaning of non-violence. "If any student is knocked from his stool," he said, "he gets up as soon as he can and sits down again. He must not strike back and no one is to come to his defense."

The students complied. Sit-ins spread to more than 150 cities and towns before the end of the year. After the first few months, white students joined Negroes in these moves in some sections of the South. Dr. King himself participated. He was with 50 Negro university students when they sought service in a segregated restaurant in his native Atlanta; he went to jail with them when they were arrested for trespassing.

The sit-ins bewildered the defenders of racial segregation. In many cities they shamed white persons into acknowledging that the custom was unjust. Negroes everywhere applauded the courage of the younger generation.

The real challenge to Dr. King's policy—Christian forbearance coupled with Gandhian peaceful resistance—was still to come. In Birmingham, Alabama, a Negro minister, encouraged by the gains made in Montgomery, had formed an organization to attack segregation through the courts. Neither this method nor a boycott of white merchants had produced the desired results. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), an organization of church-affiliated groups which had made Dr. King its president, decided in 1962 to launch a broad campaign against discrimination in the city. If this were successful, Dr. King and his friends believed, the back of segregation might be



Despite his many honors, Martin Luther King remains essentially a pastor preaching love of neighbor.

broken wherever it existed in the nation.

Birmingham, a city of 340,000, showed many signs of progress. It was building an elaborate medical-research center and an imposing art museum and planning to expand its airport and improve its urban highways. In the area of racial justice, however, the city lagged behind. Negroes, who made up 40 percent of the population, were forced to use separate schools, hospitals, churches, parks and restaurants. They were, by and large, denied all but the most menial kinds of work, and were discouraged from exercising their right to vote.

Early in 1963, Dr. King and his fellow leaders began calling mass meetings in the Negro churches, where they asked for volunteers who would be willing to undergo training in non-violent resistance and, if necessary, go to jail for their cause. When the first 250 volunteers had been prepared, they were divided into small groups who entered all-white eating places and sat down at the counters. Thirty-five of the volunteers were arrested in the first three days of the sit-ins. This was merely the beginning. A group of Negroes marched peacefully toward the city hall; 42 were arrested for "parading without a permit." Others entered all-white churches and public libraries. During the first 10 days of such activities more than 400 persons were arrested and at the end of that time most of them were still in jail in Birmingham.

The city government then attempted to end the massive protest by a legal device. It obtained a court order forbidding further demonstrations until the Negroes' right to use such tactics had been argued before a judge. This type of decree had already blocked Negro protests in two other cities and Dr. King decided it was a misuse of the judicial process. For the first time, he defied an order of a federal court. With 50 of his followers he marched down the streets toward the center of Birmingham. All were arrested. Once more Dr. King went to jail.

Then eight white religious leaders in Alabama—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—called the demonstrations “unwise and untimely.” They suggested that negotiations between white and Negro leaders were preferable to sit-ins, marches and other forms of direct action. They expressed concern that the Negroes had deliberately broken the law.

From his jail cell Dr. King penned a reply. “You are quite right in calling for negotiation,” he wrote. “Indeed, this is the very purpose of direct action. Non-violent direct action seeks to create such a crisis and foster such tension that a community which has constantly refused to negotiate is forced to confront the issue.” He noted that the clergymen had asserted that the Negroes’ actions, while peaceful, could not be justified because they had led to violence. “Isn’t this like condemning a robbed man,” he asked, “because his possession of money precipitated the evil act of robbery?”

Dr. King made it clear that his people were not advocating anarchy. Just laws, he said, must be obeyed; he opposed only unjust laws. “Any law that degrades human personality is unjust,” he wrote. “A law is unjust if it is inflicted on a minority that, as a result of being denied the right to vote, had no part in enacting or devising the law. Who can say that the legislature of Alabama which set up that state’s segregation laws was democratically elected?”

This impassioned message from jail served as prologue for the drama to come. Freed after eight days, on bail provided by sympathizers, he enlisted larger numbers of young people in the campaign. Students, unlike adults, did not run the risk of losing jobs by joining in protest demonstrations. Young men and women from Negro secondary schools and universities in the Birmingham area responded in large numbers to an invitation to attend mass meetings. They were instructed in the technique and purpose of non-violence.



Dr. King addresses citizens in Selma, Alabama, the scene of protests against unjust treatment of Negroes seeking to vote. The demonstrations prompted the federal government to draft improved voting legislation.

Finally, on a day scheduled in advance, they marched through the streets in wave after wave. Hundreds were arrested and jailed; but hundreds more took their places on succeeding days. Within a short time, Birmingham's jails overflowed with more than 2,000 demonstrators, a large proportion of them young people.

The city commissioner of public safety resorted to police methods that aroused the anger of white and Negro alike all over the United States. Some Negro spectators fought back with stones and bottles, but those who followed Dr. King's discipline abstained from violence.

Robert F. Kennedy, then Attorney General of the United States, sent two of his assistants to Alabama to seek a truce. With their help, the Negro leaders arranged a meeting with the business leaders of Birmingham, and agreed to a four-point plan: nondiscrimination in hiring; cooperation in securing the release of persons still in jail; an end to segregation at lunch counters and certain other facilities; and opening of a channel of communication between Negroes and whites, so that further strife might be prevented.

Perhaps with the aim of arousing further violence that would destroy the agreement, someone bombed the home of the Rev. A. D. King, brother of the civil rights leader. The same night, another bomb exploded at the hotel where Martin Luther King had been staying. This latter incident prompted Negroes untrained in his philosophy to attack white policemen. Before the rioting was brought under control, 25 persons had been injured. Dr. King, arriving on the scene with other Negro leaders, climbed atop a parked automobile and addressed the crowd: "We have been taught by our religion that we do not have to return evil for evil. I must appeal to you to refuse to retaliate against any acts of violence."

The Governor of Alabama had called out the state police, who cordoned off the Negro neighborhoods.

Less than 24 hours later, President John F. Kennedy ordered 3,000 federal troops into position near Birmingham. Their presence restored order in the troubled city.

The aftermath of Birmingham was a series of sit-ins and demonstrations in nearly a thousand cities and towns across the country. White persons joined the protests in growing numbers. The March on Washington—black and white together, peaceful, orderly and dignified—was viewed as symbolic of the now broadly based civil rights movement and its philosophy.

On his return to the United States after accepting the Nobel Peace Prize in Norway, Dr. King plunged into another vigorous civil rights campaign. The scene was Selma, Alabama, a city of 30,000 only 80 kilometers from Montgomery, where he had first tested the doctrine of non-violent resistance.

The Negroes of Selma objected to persisting discrimination against members of their race who sought to register to vote. Peaceful demonstrations organized on their behalf by Dr. King were broken up in March, 1965, by Alabama state police. Many of the demonstrators were beaten, and one—a white clergyman from Boston, Massachusetts—died of injuries suffered when he was set upon by a handful of local white men. Shortly before this, a Negro woodcutter had been shot and killed in another Alabama town when police there tried to disperse civil rights demonstrators. From all parts of the United States came demands for an end to such outrages.

President Johnson held several conferences on the Selma situation with Dr. King. He also had a dramatic White House confrontation with the Governor of Alabama and denounced what he termed "the brutality in Selma."

On March 15, the President went before a joint session of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to make one of





Marchers calling for enforcement of voting rights for Negroes in Selma, Alabama, set out for Montgomery, the state capital. Dr. King is seen in foreground. Next to him in light suit is Dr. Ralph Bunche, another Nobel Peace Prize winner.

the most moving speeches ever delivered in the halls of Congress. He made the American Negro's cry his own, repeating the words of the song sung by the civil rights workers, "We shall overcome."

In a performance seldom before witnessed, the legislators of both political parties interrupted him 40 times with applause and twice with standing ovations.

Radio and television networks carried his message to the American people as the President declared: "I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy.

" . . . in Selma, Alabama . . . long-suffering men and women peacefully protested the denial of their rights as Americans. Many were brutally assaulted. One good man—a man of God—was killed

"Rarely, in any time, does an issue lay bare the secret heart of America itself

"The issue of equal rights for American Negroes is such an issue. And should we defeat every enemy, double our wealth, conquer the stars and still be unequal to this issue, then we will have failed as a people and a nation.

"For with a country as with a person, 'what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?'

"There is no Negro problem. There is no southern problem. There is no northern problem. There is only an American problem

"Many of the issues of civil rights are complex and difficult. But about this there can be no argument: Every American citizen must have an equal right to vote. There is no reason which can excuse the denial of that right. There is no duty which weighs more heavily on us than the duty to ensure that right. . . .

"What happened in Selma is part of a far larger movement which reaches into every section and state of America. It is

the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life.

"Their cause must be our cause too. It is not just Negroes, but all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice.

"And we shall overcome"

At the direction of the President, the federal government drafted new legislation which was designed to put an end once and for all to discrimination against citizens seeking to exercise their right to vote.

Shortly thereafter a federal judge ruled that the constitutional right of peaceful assembly required that the civil rights demonstrators in Selma be permitted to carry out their proposal for an 80-kilometer march to Montgomery to dramatize their demand for equal treatment under the nation's laws.

Three thousand Negroes and whites set out from Selma on the first leg of the five-day trek to Montgomery. Then, complying with an order of the court aimed at insuring their safety on the highway, all but 300 disbanded. Protected by state militiamen and U.S. Army troops—all called into service by President Johnson—the marchers completed the journey, camping overnight in tents en route. When they reached Montgomery they were met by more than 25,000 Negroes and whites who had come from all parts of the United States to support the cause of justice and human dignity.

The March on Montgomery, surpassing all previous marches in the South, was a triumphal procession for Dr. King. "Segregation is on its deathbed," he told the massive assembly—but he cautioned his listeners to refrain from arrogance.

Today, Dr. King has no illusions that those working for civil rights are treading an easy, downhill path. (Only a few hours after the March on Montgomery had ended, a white

woman who had taken part was shot and killed while driving her car along a road between Selma and the state capital. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested a group of Alabamans, identifying them as the murderers.) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 gives Negroes the means to secure what the law says they, as citizens, have a right to expect. The act will be bolstered by the new voting legislation. Dr. King seeks to reach further, into those compartments of life that the courts cannot control: into habits, customs and attitudes. Non-violent resistance is a weapon aimed at the human heart. Its effect is not to kill but to soften what it strikes. In the Baptist preacher's own words, it is "a sword that heals."

He feels that the progress of his race is impeded less by those who preach white supremacy than by the "white moderate who is more devoted to 'order' than justice." Negroes who reject his ideas and advocate hatred of the white man give him little concern—he estimates that only 75,000 Negroes in the United States are members of groups rooted in bitterness toward whites.

If everyone does not accept Dr. King's methods, white Americans are at any rate showing a readiness to accept the Negro himself. A national news magazine, which sponsored a recent poll of white persons, found them overwhelmingly in favor of equality in employment, voting, the use of restaurants, opportunity for good housing, and admission to schools. These gateways to equality are ajar even in the South; with the support of enlightened white persons the Negro will open them wider.

"Today," writes Martin Luther King, "the Negro is fighting for a finer America, and he will inevitably win the majority of the nation to his side because our hard-won heritage of freedom is ultimately more powerful than our traditions of cruelty and injustice." ■





A prospective voter gets help from a student.

"There is no Negro problem. There is no southern problem. There is no northern problem. There is only an American problem. And we... as Americans... (must) solve that problem."

—PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON



Scenes like this have become commonplace in America's schools since the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed segregation.

Non-Violent Action and World Peace

The Views of Martin Luther King

"Non-violence is not sterile passivity, but a powerful moral force which makes for social transformation. Sooner or later all the people of the world will have to discover a way to live together in peace.... If this is to be achieved, man must evolve for all human conflict a method which rejects revenge, aggression and retaliation. The foundation of such a method is love.

"More and more people . . . have begun to conceive of this powerful ethic as a necessary way of life in a world where the wildly accelerated development of nuclear power has brought into being weapons that can annihilate all humanity. Political agreements are no longer secure enough to safeguard life against a peril of such devastating finality. There must also be a philosophy, acceptable to the people, and stronger than resignation toward sudden death....

"Man . . . has now reached the day when violence toward another human being must become as abhorrent as eating another's flesh. Non-violence, the answer to the Negroes' need, may become the answer to the most desperate need of all humanity."

100 106-70-2-13

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/26/65 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Date of Mail 11-4-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

SEE NEXT
PAGE

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King

Removed By 65 DEC 2 1965

File Number 100-106670-2092

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: JUNE file BEING PROCESSED AND
will be sent AT A LATER DATE.

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

F B I

Date: 11/24/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
 SM - C

Re Chicago teletypes dated 11/23-24/65 and
 Milwaukee teletype dated 11/24/65.

Enclosed are for the Bureau eight and Atlanta one
 copy of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum regarding
 the above.

For general intelligence purposes, the United
 States Secret Service in Chicago and Region I, 113th INTC
 Group, Chicago, were furnished information reflecting KING's
 presence in Chicago on 11/23/65 and his departure on 11/24/65.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Info.) (Enc. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

JCS:csn
 (5)

11-16-79
 UNCLASSIFIED
 2842 PM V/SRG

REC-81 100-106670-2011
 EX 105 6 NOV 27 1965
 SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
 53 DEC 3 1965



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
November 24, 1965

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

[REDACTED] advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on November 23, 1965, that Martin Luther King, Jr. had arrived in Chicago on this date, at 12:05 p.m., via Northwest Flight 701 from Atlanta. [REDACTED] advised that King had departed Chicago at 1:35 p.m., this date, for Madison, Wisconsin, aboard Northwest Airlines Flight 437. He was to arrive in Madison at 2:15 p.m., was to subsequently depart via Ozark Airlines Flight 435 for Milwaukee, Wisconsin. King was scheduled to return to Chicago via North Central Airlines Flight 20, from Milwaukee, departing there at 10:45 p.m. on November 23, 1965. b7D

[REDACTED], advised the Chicago FBI Office on November 24, 1965, that King had arrived in Chicago near midnight November 23, 1965, via North Central Airlines Flight Number 20 from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He had remained over-night at the O'Hare Inn, near the O'Hare Airport, according to information obtained by [REDACTED] and had departed Chicago at 8:00 a.m. November 24, 1965, for Atlanta via Northwest Airlines Flight 700.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMV/gz

No matter
ENCLOSURE
11-16-79

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2090 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/6/65 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-106670

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/10/65 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/24/65 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2089 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/26/65 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 24 1965

44 TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

1108 88

FBI WASH DC

HOLD FOR 2 MSGS

FBI CHICAGO

438 PM CST URGENT 11/24/65 JLS

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) AND ATLANTA (100-5586)
FROM CHICAGO (100-35356) 1P

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM - C.

7:2 RE CHICAGO TEL NOVEMBER TWO THREE LAST.

b7(D) [REDACTED] ADVISES KING ARRIVED CHICAGO FROM
MILWAUKEE LATE EVENING OF NOVEMBER TWO THREE LAST; DEPARTED
CHICAGO EIGHT AM THIS DATE FOR ATLANTA VIA NORTHWEST AIRLINES
FLIGHT SEVEN ZERO ZERO. SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY, CHICAGO,
ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.
END AND HLXXX HOLD

FBI WASH DC

REC- 24

100-106670-208

16 NOV 29 1965

1-801RB
53 DEC 1 1965

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMV/gne

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7(c) b 7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC. 11/23/65 Ltr to N. ORLEANS pgs. 1-3.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RRP

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-61

URGENT 11-24-65 1:21 PM

TO DIRECTOR, CHICAGO, AND ATLANTA
 FROM MILWAUKEE 241705


⑥

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR; SM - C.

RE CHICAGO TEL NOVEMBER 23 LAST.

hand

5 Baggett

b7(c)  *6 Ret*

b7(D)

ADVISED NOVEMBER 24 INSTANT THAT KING ARRIVED MILWAUKEE 5:55 PM ON NOVEMBER 23 LAST FROM MADISON, WISC. VIA OZARK AIRLINE. SPOKE AT UW - MILWAUKEE AND DEPARTED FOR CHICAGO 10:45 PM VIA NORTH CENTRAL AIRLINE. DESTINATION ATLANTA. NO INCIDENTS REPORTED IN CONNECTION WITH SPEECH IN MILWAUKEE. KING UNDER CONSTANT POLICE ESCORT.

LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 1:54 PM JG

REC-75

100-106670-2087

1-808 RB

EX 109 14 NOV 26 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/klh

69 DEC 2 1965

6076

FBI

Date: 11/22/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Detroit

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SM - C

(OO: ATLANTA)

(BUfile 100-106670)

(ATfile 100-5586)

(DEfile 100-31418)

COMINFIL OF SCLC

IS - C

(OO: ATLANTA)

(BUfile 100-438794)

(ATfile 100-5718)

(DEfile 100-31774)

Re Detroit airtels and LHMs to Bureau, 11/1/65 and 11/19/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies and for Atlanta four copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter. A copy of the LHM is being furnished to the Chicago Office for informational purposes inasmuch as arrangements for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s speech at the Flint Junior College, Flint, Mich., were made through the Adult Education Council of Chicago, 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- 4 - Atlanta (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (100-35356) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit

JEK/rms
(10)1cc & cc LHM
RR RB

REC-75

EX 109

10 NOV 26 1965

100-106670-2086

P/S. DR. E. D. Wick

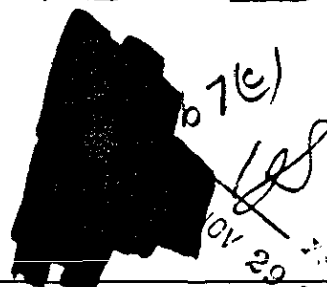
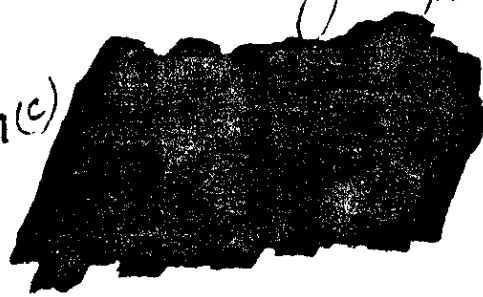
informing them that

Part 1, L-2 go to LHM
changed from 11/19/65 to 11/1/65.Approved: SEP 11 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

b7(c)

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMV/gtg

ORIGINAL COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 22, 1965

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.;
Communist Infiltration of the
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC)

Reference is made to Detroit memorandum dated
November 1, 1965, concerning captioned matter.

[REDACTED] b7(D)
advised Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., has informed school
officials that commitments in the South have forced him to cancel
a November 22, 1965, speaking engagement at the Ballenger
Field House, Flint Junior College, Flint, Michigan. She advised
Doctor King postponed his Flint, Michigan, appearance from
November 18, 1965, to November 22, 1965, because of his
scheduled meeting with President Johnson on November 18, 1965.
She advised the school hoped to schedule an appearance at Flint
Junior College by Doctor King sometime in the spring of 1966.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the
property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned
to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMV/gtg

ENCLOSURE

100 1066 10 26

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 23 1965

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

928 PM CST URGENT 11-23-65 HRF

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) ATLANTA (100-5586) AND MILWAUKEE
FROM CHICAGO (100-35356)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM-C

RE ATLANTA AIRTEL NOVEMBER NINETEEN LAST AND ATLANTA TEL NOVEMBER
TWENTY TWO LAST.

[REDACTED] b7(c)
[REDACTED] b7(D)
[REDACTED] ADVISE
KING ARRIVED CHICAGO IA NW FLIGHT SEVEN ZERO ONE AS SCHEDULED
THIS DATE, DEPARTED O'HARE THIRTY-FIVE P.M. FOR MADISON, WISCONSIN,
VIA NW FLIGHT FOUR THREE SEVEN. KING LEAVING MADISON FIVE SEVENTEEN
P.M. FOR MILWAUKEE VIA OZARK FLIGHT FOUR THREE FIVE. KING SCHEDULED
TO DEPART MILWAUKEE TEN FORTY-FIVE P.M. THIS DATE VIA NORTH CENTRAL
FLIGHT TWENTY FOR CHICAGO, SUBSEQUENT TRAVEL PLANS NOT KNOWN.

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] HAVE NO INFO b7(D)
RE KING'S SUBSEQUENT ITINERARY.

MILWAUKEE AND ATLANTA ADVISE OF ANY SUBSEQUENT INFO RE KING'S
TRAVEL PLANS.

CHICAGO MAINTAINING LIAISON, PERTINENT INFO WILL BE FURNISHED
BUREAU AND ATLANTA. MILITARY AND SECERT SERVICE, CHICAGO, ADVISED
OF KING'S PROBABLE PRESENCE CHICAGO THIS P.M. LHM FOLLOWS.
END.

WA...PPCORR LINES WD 5 SHD BE ONE

WA...LRA

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

REC-70 100-106670-2085
NOV 26 1965
CLASSIFIED
2842 PM/9/8

AT...

MIXXX

ATRDB

FBI ATLANTA

MI DAL

FBI MILWAUK

...

TU AND CLRG

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2084 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FBI

Date: 11/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SM - C

(OO: Atlanta)

BUfile 100-106670

AT 100-5586

DE 100-31418

COMINFIL OF SCLC

IS - C

(OO: Atlanta)

BUfile 100-438794

AT 100-5718

DE 100-31774

Re Detroit airtel and LHM dated 11/16/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies and for Atlanta four copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter. A copy of the LHM is being furnished the Chicago Office for informational purposes inasmuch as arrangements for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s speech were made through the Adult Education Council of Chicago, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
 - 4 - Atlanta (Enc. 4) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (100-35356) (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - Detroit
- MHS:sal
(10)

EX-107

NOV 22 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RASDATE FORW: 11-22-65
HOW FORW: R/S

F.T.P. / AB

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

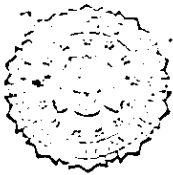
Sent _____

M

Per _____

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

NOV 26 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 18, 1965

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.;
Communist Infiltration of
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC)

Reference is made to Detroit memorandum dated
November 16, 1965, concerning captioned matter.

[REDACTED] advised that on the
evening of November 16, 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr.
spoke at Cobo Hall, Detroit. King, in his speech,
commented on racial injustices and the evils of current
society such as poverty and war. He said that racial
segregation was finished in the United States and that
the United States should endorse the war against poverty
and should strive for full employment. He also called
for world-wide disarmament, stating that the world faced
a severe crisis if disarmament were not to be conducted
on a world-wide scale. b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised that Martin Luther
King, Jr. departed Detroit at 12:10 AM via American
Airlines en route to Chicago, Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

11-16-79
UNCLIFIED
2842 PMV/gzr

ENCLOSURE

NOV 26 1965

AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP2TAP/aria
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-22-85

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED], a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. b(2) b(7)(D)

- 4 - Bureau (100-438794) (Encls. 10) (RM)
 (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
 2 - Atlanta (100-5718) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
 1 - New York (100-150405) (AL DUCKETT) (45)
 1 - New York (100-149194) (42)

JFO: gmd
(11)

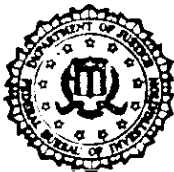
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Classified by 6880
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

NOT RECORDED
180 NOV 24 1965

DECLASSIFIED 30 1965

LEAD 158 12/15/77



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-438794

New York, New York
November 22, 1965

6-13-80
5/27/81
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 6-13-80
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 11-22-85
6076

Re: Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 21, 1965, that on that date, Clarence Jones, Harry Belafonte, and Andrew Young, (Executive Director of the SCLC), discussed ways of raising funds for the SCLC.

According to the source, Young told Belafonte that they were considering asking Belafonte to organize some kind of tribute for Martin Luther King. Young said, however, that before he could contact Belafonte, Al Duckett and George Lawrence (New York Regional Director of the SCLC) came up with the idea of having an affair for King on his birthday. Young noted that King's birthday is on January 15th, but that the affair would be held on Sunday, the 16th.

Young further commented that he and King were thinking of starting a drive in Chicago and, while there, holding a rally which would serve two purposes, one, fund-raising, and the other, interpreting to the Chicago Committee what the SCLC's movement is all about. He said they were hoping Harry (Belafonte) would assist in this.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED NO 12/15/77

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Infiltration of the SCLC
Internal Security - C

The source advised that Jones had told Belafonte, prior to their talk with Young, that a situation had arisen with Sammy Davis, Jr. (the well-known Negro entertainer) inspired by Al Duckett.

The source continued that Belafonte commented that Sammy Davis has committed himself to many things but has backed out of practically all of them. He said that he would check his calendar, and contact Young in a few days. Young stated that he hoped to have it (the affair) in New York. S

Jones remarked that he did not want to commit the movement and prestige of Martin Luther King to the unreliability of Sammy Davis.

Young related that they are very low on money and have been trying to hold on and get "this big thing" going in Chicago. He said another thing they are considering is a professional football Freedom Bowl in Atlanta, which they have been talking to Al Duckett about.

Alfred Duckett Associates, Suite 2273,
Sheraton Atlantic Hotel, represents Dr.
Martin Luther King in promotion and
public relations.

[REDACTED] b(1)
(S)

The YCL has been designated pursuant
to Executive Order 10450.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Infiltration of the SCLC
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.



b(1)

The Labor Youth League has been designated
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 3 -
~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY

EXTENSION

REASON

FCIM 11.2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR

DECLASSIFICATION

2 FBI

Date: November 19, 1965

Transmit the following in PLAIN (Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670) Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

FROM SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-4896)

Date Forw. NOV 23 1965

How Forw. R-5

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

By CAP/ail

Room 828 RB

Re Atlanta tel to Bureau, 11/15/65; Birmingham
tel to Bureau, 11/15/65, captioned as above.Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and
seven copies and for Atlanta one copy of LHM.

b(1)

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 4 - Birmingham (2 - 100-4896) (1 - 157-394) (ACMHR)

CDG/gah
(8)

ENCLOSURE

C.C. Wick

18 NOV 22 1965

Approved: 201 Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per —

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) b7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106670-2082 pg. 1 l.h.m.

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**1400 - 2121 Building
Birmingham, Alabama, 35203
November 19, 1965**

Title: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Character: Security Matter - C

**Reference: Letterhead Memorandum dated
November 19, 1965, captioned, "Martin
Luther King, Jr."**

**All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.**

**This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your
agency.**

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/18/65 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

DATE: 11/18/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-854) (C)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

MALE
UNSUB; ALLEGED MEMBER
OF KU KLUX KLAN
RM (KLAN)

Re Bureau letter to St. Louis 11/3/65, and
St. Louis airtel to Bureau 11/5/65.

A summary of information on this matter is as
follows:

On October 28, 1965, an anonymous male contacted the Associated Press, Chicago, Illinois, and furnished information concerning a conversation he had heard recently in Chicago, where a threat was made to kill MARTIN LUTHER KING. The anonymous caller stated he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan and is a veteran of the United States Army and United States Navy, serving in two wars. He furnished Army Serial Number RA 905504. The unknown individual also advised he had been an under cover agent for the FBI and Special Intelligence Corps since 1938. He stated he is 44 years old, originally from Virginia, and has been in Chicago since 1947.

On the same evening, an anonymous call was made to the Chicago Office of the FBI, containing the same information indicating a strong likelihood that both calls came from the same individual.

Appropriate letterhead memorandum submitted October 29, 1965, on the threat to KING.

- cc-808RB
- 3 - Bureau (RM) 1 - 100-106670 (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
 - 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago
 - (1 - 100-35356) (C)

MJW:keh
(7)

REC-11
HUA SS 231 WH.F2

UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMVIGMS

10 NOV 22 1965

100-106670-208
b7c

CG 157-854

The St. Louis Office was requested to ascertain at the Federal Records Center, the identity of individual involved.

St. Louis advised by reairtel, that they were unable to locate a record bearing Army Serial Number RA 905504, and were unable to determine definitely who this person could have been. They furnished two records as follows:

[REDACTED] 905 504, who was honorably discharged from the United States Air Force Reserve as a Lieutenant Colonel [REDACTED]. His home address was shown as [REDACTED] California. He was shown as having active duty in the United States Army Air Corps [REDACTED] being honorably relieved from active duty as a Lieutenant Colonel.

b7(c)

[REDACTED] was described as a white male, born [REDACTED] Australia, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] address at entry into the service, [REDACTED] Sacramento, California, and at release from active duty, [REDACTED] Des Moines, Iowa.

[REDACTED] was shown as being a partner and General Manager [REDACTED] California.

[REDACTED] 905 504, who entered active duty with the United States Marine Corps on [REDACTED] at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and served until [REDACTED], when he was honorably discharged due to demobilization, [REDACTED]

His address at entry into the service and at discharge was shown as [REDACTED] South Dakota [REDACTED]

CG 157-854

He was described as a white male, born [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] South Dakota, [REDACTED]

His latest address [REDACTED]
North Dakota.

The record indicated that [REDACTED] was
punished by his commanding officer [REDACTED]
for AWOL [REDACTED] and received five days
on bread and water.

The record for [REDACTED] failed to list disciplinary
action of any sort.

In view of the fact that descriptive information
on these two individuals does not appear to coincide with
that furnished by anonymous caller, it would appear that
they are not one and the same or else the anonymous
caller did not furnish truthful information concerning
himself. Further, the veracity of the information fur-
nished by anonymous caller is in doubt.

Chicago Indices contain no information on above
two individuals and further, no additional information
was obtained from Associated Press nor has anonymous
caller recontacted the Chicago Office.

In view of instructions set out in referenced
Bureau letter to St. Louis, not to set out any leads on
the basis of information developed leaving same to the
Bureau, Chicago is conducting no further inquiry into
this matter UACB.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2080 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106670-2079

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2078 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

November 19, 1965

100-106620-
[REDACTED]
El Paso, Texas 79912

Dear [REDACTED]

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/ld
6076

Your letter of November 14th, with enclosure, has been received.

Mrs. Julia Brown furnished information on subversive activities to the FBI on a confidential basis from 1951 to 1960. Although she was not an employee of this Bureau, she was compensated for her services. In keeping with my long-standing policy, I cannot comment further concerning Mrs. Brown.

In connection with the other matters you have mentioned, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Therefore, I am certain you will understand why I am not in a position to furnish you the data you have requested.

Enclosed is some literature it is hoped will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
NOV 19 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (2)

"The Faith of Free Men"

Excerpt from FBI Appropriations Testimony, 3-4-65, on FBI in Civil Rights

1 - El Paso - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:csd (4) [initials]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

edm

RECEIVED ROOM
FBI

NOV 19 2 56 PM '65
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106620-10

19
[REDACTED] b7(c)
El Paso, Texas 79912
14 November 1965

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4JAN/d
6070

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith is a newspaper clipping by United Press International datelined Nov. 12 from Tyler, Texas regarding some alleged statements made by a negro woman named Mrs. Julia Brown. This woman spoke in the Student Union Building at Texas Western College in El Paso some time ago and made remarks almost identical with those reported at Tyler, Texas. I would like to have some information regarding this woman if your office can furnish it:

Has the Mrs. Julia Brown named in this clipping ever been an undercover agent for the FBI or connected with the FBI in any capacity whatsoever?

She seems to be sponsored by members of the John Birch Society and Young Americans for Freedom and other far right extremists. Just who is financing her speaking lecture tour? Is she financed by H.L.Hunt of Dallas in her speaking tours either directly or indirectly?

Does the FBI have any information whatsoever that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a communist, a communist sympathizer, is known to associate with known communists, has ever attended any communist meeting or been associated in any way with known communist activity or has accepted aid or assistance from known communists in civil rights activities?

Does the FBI indorse or approve the statements that this Mrs. Julia Brown is making on lecture platforms around the country? Does your office have any information that the N.A.A.C.P., CORE, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee or any of it's leaders is known to be communist influenced or communist dominated or is aiding the communists in any way whatsoever? Do you know the names of the "Phony leaders who know they are helping the Communists" that Mrs. Julia Brown refers to in her statement? Do you know of any reason why Mrs. Julia Brown specifically referred to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. by name in her allegations but refrained from giving the names of the other so-called "Phony leaders"?

Any information you can give me in this matter will be appreciated as there are so many bigots and self made experts on civil rights and communism sounding off today both in the newspapers and on the lecture platforms that I have come to doubt the authenticity of over half that I read and hear.

Sincerely,

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 100-106670-
NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 23 1965

NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 23 1965

NOV 23 1965

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-81 BY SP4 JMW

6070

Says 'Phony' Rights Bosses Aid Commies

United Press International

TYLER, Nov. 12. — "Phony leaders who know they are helping the Communists" are directing the civil rights movement, Mrs. Julia Brown of Cleveland, a former FBI undercover agent, charged last night.

She said Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was among those "aiding the Communists" while adding to his personal fortune.

100-136670

ENCLOSURE

REC-67

100-106670-2077

November 23, 1965

C

[REDACTED]
Clarksville, Arkansas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-19-80 BY SP4WML/6076

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of November 17th, with enclosure, was received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. I can assure you it will be brought to his attention upon his return. I know he would want me to thank you for your expression of confidence in him.

Enclosed is some literature it is hoped will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (2)

"The Faith of Free Men"

Excerpt from FBI Appropriations Testimony 3/4/65 on FBI Civil Rights matters

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:alb (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

NOV 23 3 12 PM '65
FBI READING ROOM

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "S/A" and "Hunt".

TRUE COPY

Mr. Hoover

What you said in this clipping is so true. Martin Luther King Jr can do any thing and get by with it. the March in Ala was a disgrace to the Nation. If a white man had put on that March he would have been put in Jail if the Government had any thing to do with it. You are the only man in Washington. that will say what is wrong.

b7(c)

Clarksville Ark

Date per postmark Nov 17, 1965

106
FETP
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4JAM/ML
6070

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr Hoover

what you said in that clipping is so true. Martin Luther King Jr can do any thing and get by with it. The march in alabama was a disgrace to the nation. if a white man had put on that march he would have been put in jail if the Government had any thing to do with it. You are the only man in Washington that will say what is wrong.

EXP-PROC.
30 NOV 19 1965

ENCLOSURE

Clarksville Ark

REC-67

100-106670-2077

NOV 19 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 M/M

607 CORRESPONDENCE

Fears Crime Increase

FBI Director Rips Civil Disobedience

WASHINGTON (AP) — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today civil disobedience will increase the nation's crime problem and lead to anarchy.

"Sowing contempt for law and order and promoting pride in law-breaking among the nation's youths can only result in an acceleration of a serious crime problem," the FBI chief said in an editorial message in the bureau's November law enforcement bulletin.

Hoover did not mention any groups or individuals by name. However, civil rights and pacifist groups and opponents of the United States' Viet Nam policy have used civil disobedience as a means of protest.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a civil rights leader with whom Hoover has clashed publicly, has advocated use of civil disobedience by an oppressed minority faced with laws it considers morally unjust — but only when the group is willing to accept penalties.

Hoover described the doctrine of civil disobedience as the "startling theory that if one does not agree with a law and believes it to be morally unjust, he may disregard it to achieve a particular objective."

In some quarters, Hoover wrote, "it already appears that the social stigma formerly attached to lawbreakers is being replaced by sympathy for their actions and an irrational hostility to law enforcement."

Hoover asked: "Where is the line to be drawn against the snowball effect of civil disobedience? Willfully disobeying misdemeanor statutes today and committing felonies tomorrow is a logical regression from a government of law to an anarchic society."

No matter what the goal of groups who practice civil disobedience, Hoover said, "the fact remains that a peaceful, healthy, orderly society cannot exist, now or ever, if each individual may determine which laws he is going to obey and which he is not."

"Civil disobedience and the unwillingness of many to resolve their differences by established legal means will surely lead to the destruction of the institutions which protect their freedoms."

"It is folly to hold that a Utopia of individual rights will arise from the destruction of respect for law."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JON/14
6094

62-106670-

ENCLOSURE

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2076 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2075 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2074 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 20 1965

FBI ATLANTA

TELETYPE

529PM EST URGENT 11-20-65 JDW

TO DIRECTOR /100-106670/ AND CHICAGO /100-35356/
FROM ATLANTA /100-5586/

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM - C.

RE CHICAGO TEL TO BUREAU ELEVEN TWENTY SIXTYFIVE.
INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ATLANTA REFLECTS SUBJECT
EXPECTED TO RETURN TO ATLANTA EVENING OF ELEVEN TWENTY
SIXTYFIVE. NO FURTHER DETAILS KNOWN.

END AND ACK PLS

WA NHH

REC-68

FBI WASH DC

CG JLS

FBI CHICAGO

CLR32

EX-103

11-16-79

UNCLASSIFIED

2842 PM 1/8/88

100-106670 - 2073

NOV 23 1965

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b7(c)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 20 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI CHICAGO

443 PM CST URGENT 11/20/65 JLV

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) AND ATLANTA (100-5586)
FROM CHICAGO (100-35356)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM - C.

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE TODAY.

b7(D) AT THREE FIFTY PM TODAY

[REDACTED] ADVISED KING, TRAVELLING WITH
A J. YOUNG, DEPARTED CHICAGO AT TWO FORTY FIVE PM VIA NORTHWEST
AIRLINES FLIGHT SEVEN ONE ZERO, ARRIVING ATLANTA FIVE TWENTY TWO
PM EST. MILITARY AND SECRET SERVICE ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA... NHK

FBI WASH DC

AT... JDW

FBI ATLANTA

TU CLR

REC-68 100-106670-2072

EX-103

3 NOV 23 1965

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMV/gz8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 20 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI CHICAGO

338 PM CST URGENT 11/20/65 JLS

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) AND ATLANTA (100-5586)
FROM CHICAGO (100-35356) 1P

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM - C.

RE CHICAGO TEL NOVEMBER NINETEEN LAST.

b7(D) [REDACTED] ADVISED INSTANT DATE
KING DID NOT MAKE SCHEDULED NORTHWEST AIRLINE FLT FOR ATLANTA THIS
A.M. [REDACTED] HAVE NO OTHER INFO
REGARDING KING'S ITINERARY OR WHEREABOUTS. CHICAGO DISCREETLY
ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE KING'S WHEREABOUTS. ATLANTA ADVISE OF ANY
INFO REGARDING CHANGE IN PLANS OF KING.

END

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

AT JDW

FBI ATLANTA

DI

REC-68

EX-103

3 NOV 23 1965

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMV/gog

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 19 1965

FBI CHICAGO

TELETYPE

723 PM CST URGENT 11/19/65 JLV

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) AND ATLANTA (100-5586)
FROM CHICAGO (100-35356)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM - C.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

RE ATLANTA TEL, NOV. SIXTEEN LAST.

ADVISED

KING ARRIVED CHICAGO NINE FIFTY FOUR A.M., NOVEMBER NINETEEN
INSTANT, FROM DETROIT, VIA AMERICAN AIR LINES FLIGHT THREE ZERO
SEVEN. [REDACTED] HAS VERIFIED KING'S RESERVATION TO DEPART CHICAGO
EIGHT A.M., NOV. TWENTY NEXT, EN ROUTE ATLANTA, VIA NORTHWEST
AIRLINES FLIGHT SEVEN ZERO ZERO.

[REDACTED] ADVISED KING MET WITH GROUP OF MINISTERS
AT FELLOWSHIP M.B. CHURCH, FORTY SIXTH AND PRINCETON, URGING
THEM TO SUPPORT AND ASSIST SCLC EFFORTS, CHICAGO. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISES KING NOT DESIROUS OF PRESS COVERAGE.
HAS NO KNOWN SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS OR APPEARANCES ARRANGED.

REV. ANDREW YOUNG TRAVELLING WITH KING

LIAISON BEING MAINTAINED WITH PD. BUREAU AND ATLANTA

WILL BE ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS. SECRET SERVICE AND
MILITARY ADVISED OF KING'S PRESENCE CHICAGO. LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED
SUBSEQUENT TO KING'S DEPARTURE. NOV 12 2 24 PM '65

END

WA... 29% U-808 RB
D L H
FBI WASH DC 1965

UNCLASSIFIED

2842 PMV JAG

FBI

Date: 11/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

(Priority)

DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JPM/ld
6076

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

ReBuairtel, 11/18/65.

Results of information developed while MARTIN LUTHER KING was in NYC during period of 11/11-14/65, are set forth in NY airtels dated 11/15/65, captioned, "COMINFIL SCLC" and "MARTIN LUTHER KING; SM-C."

As the Bureau is aware, complete coverage of MARTIN LUTHER KING was established at the Astor Hotel 11/10/65, where KING had reservations for himself, his party and a conference. He did not arrive in NYC until the afternoon of 11/11/65, and chose to register himself and his party at the New York Hilton Hotel, even though reservations were existent at the Astor Hotel. Contact with the Hilton on 11/10/65, determined that KING and party had no reservations for that evening on the following day.

_____ advised that MARTIN LUTHER KING and party arrived at the Hilton during the late afternoon of 11/11/65, and requested accommodations even though no reservations existed. _____ stated that as a matter of policy, the hotel made accommodations available in view of KING's prominence as a Negro leader. He stated that the hotel will always make available, whenever physically possible, accommodations for KING. As a result of the lack of reservations by KING, his

4-808RB
3-Bureau (100-106670) (RM)
1-NY (100-136585)
JJK:rmv

(5)

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

INT. SEC. 1 Per

NOV 20 1965

NY 100-136585

party was placed on various floors and in certain instances in the most desirable rooms. He stated that KING will be able to get accommodations at the hotel even though guests are being turned away and KING has no reservation.

From information previously developed that a meeting of KING and certain of his staff was to take place on 11/12/65, a physical surveillance was initiated at the Hilton Hotel and maintained throughout the day. [REDACTED] furnished information that CLARENCE JONES would not attend the conference as he intended to go to Philadelphia. STANLEY LEVISON was observed in the lobby of the hotel, but his exact destination was not determined. HARRY WACHTEL was not observed at the hotel. b(2) b7(D)

Information developed was incorporated in letterhead memoranda submitted by NY airtels dated 11/15/65, captioned, "COMINFIL SCLC; IS-C" and "MARTIN LUTHER KING; SM-C."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE MEETING ENTITLED
"TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"
11/17-18/65
WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4
6076 JRM/ta

November 10, 1965

Berl Bernhard, former Chairman, Federal Civil Rights Commission, called me three times yesterday, 11/11/65. Bernhard is currently a practicing attorney in Washington, D. C. The President "borrowed" him, according to his statement, for a short period of time in order to organize and administrate the above-captioned meeting.

The meeting entitled "To Fulfill These Rights" is an outgrowth of the President's statements made in a speech approximately one year ago at Howard University. The real purpose, according to Bernhard, is to prevent "rioting" in major metropolitan cities. Bernhard also stated that the meetings are to be held to let the participants freely "sound off" and to let off steam. He told me that the participants would be controversial figures from all walks of life. Martin Luther King is to be a participant. The Americans For Democratic Action (ADA) is to be prominently represented in the form of Joe Rauh, who is to be the head of one of the eight panels at these meetings.

Bernhard stated that there undoubtedly would be great controversial and differences of opinion at the meetings. He stated this was being encouraged by the President inasmuch as it would give everyone a chance to give vent to their feelings.

Bernhard next got to the meat of his conversation. He stated that he thought the FBI should attend these meetings in the form of a "Federal observer." He advised that the Department of Justice was sending approximately eight people. He added that the meetings would not be complete unless the FBI had someone in attendance. He stated that my name had been given to him by White House staff officers and that he hoped the Director would allow me to represent the FBI.

ENCLOSURE

I asked Bernhard point-blank if the so-called "observers" would be allowed to challenge individuals if they made critical or unjustifiable statements concerning the FBI. Bernhard paused for a second and then stated this would not be in keeping with the President's wishes. He once again explained that all participants

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Jones

NOT RECORDED

14 NOV 1965

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

DeLoach to Mohr Memo, 11/12/65
RE: White House Meeting Entitled
"To Fulfill These Rights"

were to have free expression and that if they were to be challenged this undoubtedly would cause them to shut up. I told Bernhard this was the point, that if they didn't know what they were talking about, or falsely accuse the FBI, they should shut up. Bernhard again told me that challenges to free expression would not be in keeping with what the President wanted at these meetings. I then asked Bernhard what possible service I, or any other representative of the FBI, could render by accepting this invitation. He stated that he personally believed that it would be of some value to "nose around" the participants, to talk with them at their recesses, and to attend a White House reception with them, so that some consensus of opinion could be garnered later on regarding the actual feelings of these people. I told him that it appeared the Department of Justice could do this inasmuch as they would certainly have plenty of people in attendance.

Bernhard again encouraged attendance on the part of the FBI. He stated the President was giving a reception for these people on the night of November 16th and that this would be the opening phase of the meeting.

There is attached a telegram received, obviously from Bernhard, which came to my office first thing this morning. The telegram extends an invitation to attend the so-called reception which will be the opening phase of the meetings.

There are both advantages and disadvantages concerning attendance of these meetings on the part of the FBI. The disadvantages far outweigh the advantages in my opinion. If we are not allowed to stand on the floor and challenge critical and unjustifiable statements which undoubtedly will be made, then there obviously is no need for our attendance. The only advantage would be to obtain the thinking of some of the controversial participants, like Rauh and King, and this type of thinking is already known to us.

ACTION:

It is suggested that I call Bernhard back today and tell him that while the Director is appreciative of the invitation for an FBI representative to attend, it is believed that attendance by the Department of Justice will be sufficient insofar as we are concerned.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
- 11/12/65
- 4:45 P.M.
- 11/12/65
- [Signature]
- [Signature]
- [Signature]

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

11:52 PM CST URGENT 11-15-65 DLR

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

FROM BIRMINGHAM 160530

MARTIN LUTHER KING, SM-C.

RE AT TELETYPE, NOVEMBER 15, 1965.

DISCREET COVERAGE BY BIRMINGHAM AGENTS AT BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, REVEALED SUBJECT DID NOT DISEMBARK DELTA FLIGHT NUMBER 795, WHICH ARRIVED BIRMINGHAM 5:39 PM., NOVEMBER 15, 1965.

RECEIVED: 12:55 AM (11-16-65) LRC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4JRM/ld
 6076

11 508RB.

EX 109

14 NOV 17 1965

100-106670-2068X2
 100-1122863-10
 11 508RB.
 EX 109
 14 NOV 17 1965
 If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
 JUN 11 1968

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 206881 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET1

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) b 7(c) b 7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 106670 - 2068X

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

November 16, 1965

REC- 65 100-106670-2068
EX 110

[REDACTED]
Savannah, Georgia

b7(C)

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of November 8th has been received, and I want to thank you for your best wishes.

Your motives in writing me are very much appreciated, and I was interested in having your observations.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:cs (3)

8
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

NOV 16 4 22 PM '65
FBI
RECEIVING ROOM

MAILED 10
NOV 16 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

66 DEC 1 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Savannah, Ga.
Nov. 8th 1965.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Office of F.B.I.
Washington D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONT
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-81 BY SP

Sir:

I just heard a discourse to-
day, Joe Tins & Frank Hickerson,
on Radio. He gave high praise
to Martin Luther King and
questioned certain powers used
by F.B.I.

4Jm/ld
607b

I am going to try and
condense my letter so as not
to bore you.

About seven years ago I
had an election for Mayor candidate
up and a heated Campaign between
a Mr. Melmont & I. I won. During
the summer of 63 I must have
in our City. I think I did win

CORRESPONDENCE



From

b7(c)

Savannah, Ga.

ARC 11/10/65
11-15-65
DEC 8

hurried to ground and glasses
broken in numerous buildings.
Cars were rocked, negro stood
on A.C.L. Bridge & threw debris
on white cars. Then a negro named
Horia Williams seemed to come
out. He encouraged sit down
using small children & teen-
agers. From Morrison's Cafe they
began annoying clowns and
then I understood at 10:30 P.M.
went to St. Joseph's Hospital. There
they sat for nearly thirty min-
utes and later, came right to
Hawaii's Restaurant. Next night
about 10:30 I sprung out of bed.
The sound was unusual and
frightening. It wasn't until
the next day Sat. that I learned
the Catholic Priest of Pope Pius
Catholic School had a move.

(3)
Hosia Williams to me said
school for a mass meeting at
11 P.M. They marched down E.
Broad Street to Rex's Lounge
- there sat & chanted & screamed.

Thru the many years, I had
done considerable work among
the poorer class of Negroes; and many
knew me, among the many &
well to do & respectable Negro
preacher (who God has over deeded
[redacted]) I received a call
from him, [redacted]

[redacted] pleading with me to
try and get an interview with
the Catholic Bishop. He said he
and many of his friends did
not approve of this Hosia Williams
method. They took children
& put them in the middle of
streets & hounding them.

b7(c)

141
not Hsia's. In the meantime
I called the Priest who gave
permission for the Big Rally &
ask him who gave him authority to
use a Catholic School to demon-
strate. He did not realize
the Citizens Committee was meeting
and they are a form of K.K.K.
as they used the hall & under-
stand owned by a former K.K.K.
member. I knew there would be
retaliation. I arranged a
meeting with our Bishop there one
Pastor. It was set up for Monday
at 10 A.M. and Hsia Hsiang
was asked to attend. I understood
he finally assented & at 12 P.M.
he arrived with a negro minister.
The Bishop told them they could
not use any Catholic building
for any demonstrations. He was

(5)
pointed out the danger of blood-
shed thru violence. Both Horia
Williams & his friend were belligerent,
and made no promise to refrain
from demonstrations. I learned
later Horia Williams was paid
15,000⁰⁰ by certain politicians to
gather up the vote from Teenage
negro's, one place I understood
he worked on was San. State College.

b7(c)

[REDACTED] told me
about the money and said Horia
had gone back to get more &
when he was refused he threatened
the sit-down & sit-ins. For
some reason he left Savannah,
why I don't know, but I see he
has joined forces with Dr.
Martin Luther King.

I thought (ver. late)
you should know this.

[REDACTED] was the Trust
I asked to make a arrange-
ment for the meeting with
our Bishop.

I only wanted to point
out Nova Hillman is not a good
American to my way of thinking,
when his own Race of people do
not want to trust him.

May God keep you in
good health to continue the
wonderful work for our
Country and its people.

Sincerely

b7(c)

[REDACTED]
Saraannal, La.

TRUE COPY

Savannah, Ga.
Nov. 8th 1965.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.
Office of F. B. I.
Washington D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JOM/LL

Sir:

I just heard a discussion between Joe Pine & Frank Wilkenson, on Radio. He gave high praise to Martin Luther King and questioned certain powers used by F. B. I.

I am going to try and condense my letter so as not to bore you.

About seven years ago we had an election for Mayor coming up and a heated Campaign issued. A Mr. Malcomb McLean won. During the summer of (63) unrest prevailed in our City. Firestone Bldg was burned to ground and glasses broken in numerous buildings. Cars were rocked, negro stood on A. C. L. Bridge and threw debris on white cars. Then a negro named Hosia Williams seemed to loom out. He encouraged sit-downs using small children thru teenagers. From Morrison's Cafe they began annoying chants and then I understand at 10:30 p. m. went to St. Joseph's Hospital. There they sat for nearly thirty minutes and later, same night to Ganam's Restaurant. Next night about 10:30 I sprung out of Bed. The sound was unusual and frightening. It wasn't until the next day Sat. that I learned the Catholic Priest of Pope Pius Catholic School had allowed Hosia Williams to use said school for a Mass Meeting & at 11 P. M. they marched down E. Broad Street to Rex's Lounge & there Sat & chanted & screamed.

Thru the many years, I had done considerable work among the poorer class of Negro's and many knew me, among the many a well to do & respected Negro Preacher (who had been our devoted [redacted]) I received a call from him, [redacted] pleading with me to try and get an interview with the Catholic Bishop. He said he and many of his friends did not approve of this Hosia Williams methods. They took children & sat them in the middle of streets jepodizing their lives not Hosia's. In the meantime I called the Priest who gave permission for the Big Rally & ask him who give him authority to use a Catholic School to demonstrate. What he did not realize the Citizens Committee was meeting

EX 110

REC-65

100-106670-2068
18 NOV 22 1965

and they are a form of K. K. K. member. I knew there would be retaliation. I arranged a meeting with our Bishop thru our Pastor. It was set up for Monday at 10A. M. and Hosia Williams was asked to attend. I understand he finally assented & at 12 P. M. he arrived with a negro minister. The Bishop told them they could not use any Catholic Building for any demonstrations. He also pointed out the danger of Bloodshed thru violence. Both Hosia Williams & his friend were beligerent, and made no promise to refrain from demonstrations. I learned later Hosia Williams was paid \$15,000 ⁰⁰ by certain politicians to gather up the votes from Teenage negro's. one place I understand he worked on was Sav. State College. [redacted] told me about the money and said Hosia had gone back to get more & when he was refused he threatened the Sit-down & Sit-ins. For some reason he left Savannah, why I dont know, but I see he has joined forces with Dr Martin Luthe r King.

I thought (ever late) you should know this. [redacted] b7(c)
[redacted] was the Priest I called to make arrangements for the meeting with our Bishop.

I only wanted to point out Hosia Williams is not a good American to my way of thinking, when his own Race of people do not want or trust him.

May God keep you in good health to continue the wonderful work for our Country and its people -

Sincerely

[redacted]
Savannah, Ga.

November 19, 1965

EX 110

REC-65

100-106670-2067

[Handwritten signature]

b7(c)

[Redacted]
Cincinnati, Ohio 45210

Dear *[Redacted]*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/ld

6076

NOV 19 3 10 PM '65
FBI
READING ROOM

I received your letter of November 15th, with enclosure, and want to thank you for your confidence in my administration of the FBI and for your interest in my recent message to law enforcement officials.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to send me a copy of your communication concerning individual responsibility, and I am enclosing literature which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
J. Edgar Hoover

[Handwritten initials]

Enclosures (2)

"The Faith of Free Men"

6-65 LEB Intro

1 - Cincinnati - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The enclosure was a copy of a letter to Dr. Martin Luther King taking King to task for losing a sense of individual responsibility.

DTP:csd

(3) *[Handwritten initials]*

[Handwritten initials]
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

65 NOV 23 1965

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

November 15, 1965

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR

The Cincinnati Enquirer ran a reprint of your article for the November issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin on their editorial page yesterday, November 14th. It was outstandingly good and it is heart-warming, to say the least, to know that there is at least one person in the top strata of our government who will speak out clearly and concisely and whose thinking is not made fuzzy by vote-getting.

Yours very truly,

34 NOV 17 1965

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4

6076

67C1

EX 110

REC-65

100-106670-206

11 NOV 17 1965

Cincinnati, Ohio 45210

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. 10

October 20, 1965

Luther King, Jr.
National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. King,

Just as you are many things to many people, as stated at the outset of your article for EBONY, "The Un-Christian Christian", I'm sure you will agree that the same holds true of anyone in the public eye. Even tho' the publicity racket tries to create a single image for those on their "hit parade" they are still viewed from the gamut of angles. So you are not alone and therein you should find the key to the box of questions you have asked about Christians.

You are an individual and GOD did not bring about the creation of another single individual on this earth exactly the duplicate of Dr. King. GOD creates individuals, not masses. Intent of individuality is all around us if we will but look. No two things of GOD'S creation are exactly alike, no two ants....on up to two giant redwood trees. They are different in some way, just as GOD created them. Groups, yes, but not exactly the same. And on that base of human individuality GOD built a sense of individual responsibility. HE left it to man to exercise that sense of responsibility, to nurture and educate it, or to leave it dormant, at his will. If it were otherwise, GOD would have built in man a fully operative sense of responsibility, such as the mechanism of life itself. Man can develop that sense, as well as all the rest of the senses GOD has so generously bestowed on man, only thru education. And the one, the right, and really the only tried and true method of education is embodied in one single, simple word: EXAMPLE. Example has been the only source of education down thru the ages that accounts for any and all advancement of civilization. Example has and always will be the one true key of hope that man must cling to in the search for GOD'S way. But, as in all things of nature and man, there must be a beginning. So, with education for responsibility, man must start with individual example. If man learns the example of responsibility on an individual basis then the next step up is the group, the town, the state, the nation, the world, ad infinitum. But man cannot set an example of responsibility in a group if he hasn't learned it as an individual, which is the very churches about which you complain so bitterly as being un-christian christians. However, the churches, all of them without exception, the politicians, the dictators, the world leaders down thru the ages, all have tried to level man down to a massive group, with the exception of one, JESUS CHRIST. You, and all others like you, have found a convenient vehicle on which to ride down the primrose path to the publicity pinnacle of man-made glory, and that vehicle is fear. You drive on fear, one of man's main weaknesses; you make him feel oppressed, down-trodden, and enslaved, and to forget completely his created individual responsibility. You try to teach him that there is an easy way out of his troubles, that all he has to do is join hands with his brethren to form massive groups so that he can lash out and wipe out his oppressor. You teach him that he doesn't have to be individually responsible, that man-made laws will do it for him. And so man's sense of individual responsibility atrophies with his increased dependence on his leaders and their laws. Ultimately, he becomes easy prey to a fate worse than death itself, utter enslavement by the very ones who said they were leading him to freedom.

No, Dr. King, I cannot stand idly by and watch you point the finger of righteousness without asking you to look into the mirror to make sure you are not one of the un-christian christians about which you preach. Are you telling your brother christians, both white and black, to recognize the gift of GOD'S individuality? Are you telling them that their responsibility to themselves, their loved ones, their community, their country, yes, GOD is there in their being but that it does not work automatically, that man must exercise it, educate it, in order to make it work? Are you telling that individual responsibility is at the bottom of the ladder, many rungs below and before civil liberties in that it is not automatic? Does your mirror show a messenger of war rather than peace?

Yours very truly,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/6/70 BY 106670-7

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2066 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FBI

Date: 11/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31418)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: ATLANTA)
BUfile 100-106670
Atlanta file 100-5586
Detroit file 100-31418

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
(OO: ATLANTA)
BUfile 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718
Detroit file 100-31774

11-16-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/108
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-16-85

Re Detroit airtel with letterhead memorandum dated 11/1/65, concerning captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies and for Atlanta four copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter. A copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Chicago Office for informational purposes inasmuch as arrangements for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s speech were made through the Adult Education Council of Chicago, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

lcc & cc
808 RB

LHM

- ENCLOSURE
- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
 - 4 - Atlanta (Enc. 4) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
 - 3 - Detroit

TPD/KYH
(11)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 11-18-65

HOW FORW: JEP/108

BY: JEP/108

B NOV 18 1965

NOV 22 1965

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

53 NOV 26 1965

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-106670-2065

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET1

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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100 - 106670 - 2065 pg 2 airtel.

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 16, 1965

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.;
Communist Infiltration of
the Southern Leadership
Conference (SCLC)

Reference is made to Detroit memorandum dated
November 1, 1965, concerning captioned matter.

Referenced memorandum indicated that Martin
Luther King, Jr., would be the principal speaker at a
testimonial dinner for Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr.,
which is scheduled to be held on November 18, 1965, at
Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan. *o.c.*

[REDACTED], a source who has furnished
reliable information in the past advised that Martin Luther
King Jr. would arrive at 7:40 PM on November 18, 1965, at
Detroit Metropolitan Airport via Northwest Airlines flight
311. According to source, King would proceed directly from
the airport to Cobo Hall at which location he would hold a
press conference prior to being the principal speaker at
the testimonial dinner for Congressman Diggs, Jr.

[REDACTED] corroborated the information furnished
by the above-mentioned source and additionally advised that
the testimonial dinner for Congressman Diggs, Jr. was scheduled
to be held at 8:30 PM at Cobo Hall on November 18, 1965, and
that at the conclusion of the dinner the doors to the location
where the dinner is being held would be open to the general
public in order to afford the general public an opportunity
to hear King's speech. [REDACTED] also advised that the tes-
timonial for Diggs was scheduled to be over at 11:00 PM and
that no information was available at this time as to whether
King contemplated remaining in the Detroit area overnight.

[REDACTED] advised that he
received the above information from [REDACTED]

100 - 104410 - 111
ENCLOSURE

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
2842 PMV/89
67(D)

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.;
Communist Infiltration of
the Southern Leadership
Conference (SCLC)

[REDACTED]

b7(D)

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

Date of Mail 11-10-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

SEE NEXT
PAGE

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King Jr.

Removed By 65 DEC 3 1965

File Number 100-106670-2164

28
Permanent Serial Charge Out

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information:

*JUNE file BEING PROCESSED AND
will be sent AT A LATER DATE.*

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
_____XXXXXX
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Date of Mail 1-8-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King Jr.

Removed By 65 DEC 3 1965

File Number 100-106670-2063

Permanent Serial Charge Out

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

SAC, Atlanta (100-5586)

11/19/65

Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/LL
6076

und
By way of background, a riot occurred 8/21/65 at a Job Corps Training Camp, [redacted] Kentucky. One of several individuals who precipitated the riot by rowdy and disorderly conduct and who was under the influence of alcohol at the time was [redacted] date of birth [redacted] refused to answer any questions of Bureau Agents, cursed the Agents and said that his uncle was the Reverend Martin Luther King.

Subsequent investigation for Crime on Government Reservation - Public Drunk resulted in a dismissal of the complaints against the involved individuals, including [redacted] is described as follows:

Name:
Race:
Sex:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:
Date of Birth:
Residence:

Negro
Male

Atlanta, Georgia

Relatives:

MAILED 11
NOV 19 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-34

112 NOV. 19 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosure

60 NOV 21 1965

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to Atlanta
Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
100-106670

[REDACTED] b7(c)

Enclosed is a copy of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] concerning an individual who may be identical
to the [REDACTED] above.

If it is possible to do so through established
reliable sources and without resort to extensive investigation,
the Bureau would appreciate being informed as to whether or
not there is a family relationship between [REDACTED] and subject
King (or possibly King's father).

NOTE:

If a family relationship between [REDACTED] and subject
can be developed, the information may have some potential for
us in the counterintelligence field.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2061 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2060 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FBI

Date: 11/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16800) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
 SM-C

ReBuairtel to Atlanta, 11/4/65.

Contact with individuals in a position to furnish information concerning the Deacons For Defense and Justice (DDJ) in Louisiana has failed to reflect that there is any indication that this organization has Chapters in Pennsylvania and New Jersey at this time. If, in the event, information is received that the DDJ activity has spread to those locales, the Bureau and interested offices will be immediately advised.

Information copies sent Chicago and New York.

3-Bureau (RM)
 2-Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)
 1-Chicago (100-35356) (RM)
 1-New York (100-136585) (RM)
 1-New Orleans
 MAK/cay
 (8)

11-16-79
 UNCLASSIFIED
 2842 PMV/g8

REC-79

100-106670-2059

15 NOV 18 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

11/18/65

Airtel

b7(c)

To: SAC, New York (100-136585)

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Subject visited New York City 11/11-14/65. Included in his plans were conferences with several of his advisors, including some with subversive backgrounds.

By return airtel New York should advise of the results of investigation conducted during the indicated period. Information which may be disseminated should be included in a letterhead memorandum.

1 - Atlanta (100-5586)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4JPM/L

6076

MAILED 2

NOV 18 1965

COMM-FBI

14 NOV 19 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2057 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial ²⁰⁵⁶ pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2055 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

100

106670-2054

November 15, 1965

EX-103

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/ld

b7(c)

Los Angeles, California 90016

6076

ING ROOM
I

Dear

**Your letter of November 8th, with enclosure,
has been received.**

In response to your request, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reasons for this policy and why I am not in a position to furnish the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10

NOV 15 1965

COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. Correspondent enclosed a card showing Martin Luther King in a group picture at the Highlander Folk School during 1957. This card contains a sworn statement by Karl Prussion, a former informant of the Bureau. Our files contain no additional pertinent information concerning the Americans for EFT:jdm (3) Civil Harmony, Box 6161, San Jose, California 95150. The San Francisco Office has been alerted to material distributed by this group. (100-382107-154, 155).

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

0612N 24 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Los Angeles, Calif.
90016

b7(c)

Nov. 8, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: -

The enclosed is a card which I believe is entirely authentic. But a person, who is an idealistic, intelligent, and sincere so-called "Liberal," does not believe a word of it. Therefore, since there are so very many such people, who will not confirm the proven facts of the conspiracy within our country - and they, unwittingly, "help the cause" of their enemies within and without - it is important that we convince these people of the truth. This friend says that she will believe the message on this card if you will verify it, because she respects you. She has put Martin Luther King on a pedestal - admires him exceedingly, yet will not close her mind, if she can be sure of the truth. If she is convinced, she will tell other "Liberal" friends, and this beginning can start the "ball rolling."

Of course, I realize that, possibly, he does not carry a card as a member of the Communist Party, because he is much more useful to the Commies if he does not. But can you assure her that he is one, nevertheless, and, hence, is a potent danger to our country? She will believe you and it will give her pause for thought and will open up her mind to learn facts about the conspiracy.

I hate to take your valuable time, but this is an important step in our effort to arouse well-meaning but uninformed Liberals, who listen only to those propagandists of the Left. Our enemies leave no stone unturned in their ceaseless effort to destroy us. But those of us, who are well-aware of their machinations, miss so many opportunities to fight for our cause; feeling that it is no use. We are not as utterly dedicated as are they.

Most gratefully,

REC-79/100-106670-2054
NOV 17 1965

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-88 BY SP4JDM/LL

6071

mm
6 E
11-15-65
CPT/1/1/1

b7 (C)

Los Angeles, Calif.

90016

Nov. 8, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

The enclosed is a card which I believe is entirely authentic. But a person, who is an idealistic, intelligent, and sincere so-called "Liberal," does not believe a word of it. Therefore, since there are so very many such people, who will not confirm the proven facts of the conspiracy within our country - and they, unwittingly, "help the cause" of our enemies within and without - it is important that we convince these people

ENCLOSURE

RESPONDENCE

to arouse well-meaning but dis-
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only to those propagandists of
the Left. Our enemies leave
no stone unturned in their
ceaseless effort to destroy us.
But those of us, who are well
aware of their machinations,
seize so many opportunities
to fight for our cause, feeling
that it is no use. We are
not ^{as} utterly dedicated as are
they.

Most gratefully, b7(c)



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 J.P.M. 157
6070

On the right is MRS. JULIA BROWN, a Negro, and former F.B.I. Undercover Operative for over 9 years in communist "civil rights" activities. She tells about her experiences, revealing the RED DECEPTION behind the present fomentation of civil turmoil in America. Hear her at Civic Auditorium in San Jose, Monday Aug. 23, or at Leamington Hotel in Oakland on Thursday Aug. 26. BOTH 8 P.M. Admissions at Door: \$1.50 Adult; \$.50 with Student I.D. If you miss her personal appearances, talk available on tape. For complete documentation send 10¢ for "VIOLENCE or REASON?" Address: AMERICANS FOR CIVIL HARMONY Box 6161 - San Jose, Calif. 95150



Martin Luther King at
a Training School for Communists
(see other side for documentation)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4JRM/KH
6076

100 - 10000 - 2 - 1
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 11/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-17801) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: ATLANTA)

Re St. Louis teletype to Bureau and Atlanta 11/11/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Atlanta are copies of a LHM titled [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Missouri [REDACTED] County), stated he would endeavor to secure photos of [REDACTED] from his files and forward them to the St. Louis Office. Copies will be furnished the Bureau and Atlanta if they are received.

A copy of instant LHM is being forwarded U. S. Secret Service, St. Louis, Mo., today.

No further investigation is being conducted.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (ENC. - 5) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (ENC. - 2) (RM)
2 - St. Louis (1 - 100-17801;
1 - 66-2427)

WAH:gmr
(7)

1cc & ~~cc~~ LHM
808 RB

AGENCY: ACSI ONL OSI SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD. CRD. BAO
DATE FORW: 11-15-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

C. C. Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-10-81 BY SP4JAM/

20 NOV 13 1965

[INT. SEC.]

Approved: 50 NOV 22 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 12, 1965

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☒ may be available through Sheriff's Office, [REDACTED] Missouri.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) - 1 (REGISTERED MAIL)
U. S. Secret Service, St. Louis, Missouri

Enclosure(s) - 1

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

November 12, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/

[REDACTED] b7D
On November 11, 1965, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Missouri, advised representatives of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation that the day before, November
10, 1965, at approximately 1:00 p.m., he visited [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] St. Louis, Missouri.
He stated he drove there, as he has done frequently in the
past, in his pick-up truck. His purpose was to buy used
furniture, which he would refinish for resale.

Shortly after 1:00 p.m. he walked to a tavern,
which he said is located near [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He did not recall the name
of the tavern but identified it as being located between
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on the east side of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. He stated he drank a beer and commented to another
patron that he was unhappy with the "Negro situation" and
the many demonstrations which have been going on. He said
he also asserted the country would be better off if the
Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King were dead. After making
this statement, the other patron, described as a white male,
well dressed, in his forties, approximately 5'8" tall, 170
pounds, dark eyes, dark hair, graying at the temples, with
a cut scar approximately 1" over his right cheek, took up
the conversation. This individual allegedly offered [REDACTED]
\$5,000 and transportation costs if he would go south to
Atlanta, Georgia, and kill Reverend King. [REDACTED] received
\$50 in cash at the time and he furnished his address to
this unidentified male, who said he would meet [REDACTED] at
his residence [REDACTED] sometime November 12,
1965, for further planning. He also allegedly said he would
then pay him \$2,500 and the remainder after King's assassi-
nation.

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] stated that at approximately 2:20 p.m.
on November 11, 1965, this man drove up to his residence
in a 1963 or 1964 four-door Buick sedan, greenish-blue in
color. He was alone and told [REDACTED] to proceed to Atlanta,
Georgia, by late bus that night; that someone, unidentified,

[REDACTED]

would meet him at the bus terminal and tell him where to go and what to do. [REDACTED] was told that his contact would recognize him and say, "The Suwanee is going dry." [REDACTED] was to reply, "No, it has raised a foot." This man then left. [REDACTED] did not get the license number of the vehicle.

[REDACTED] stated that he personally has no guns and that in his discussion with the unknown subject he told him he is proficient in the use of a hunting knife. It was agreed tentatively that this would be used as the assassination weapon.

[REDACTED] asserted that he has no intention of proceeding to Atlanta nor does he desire to participate in any assassination of Reverend King. He stated his comments at the St. Louis tavern were general in nature and do not reflect any desire on his part to commit a violent act. He went on to say, however, that should Reverend King come to the [REDACTED], Missouri, area and stir up trouble by demonstrations, he might possibly set up an ambush "and put a rifle slug in him."

b7(c)

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Missouri [REDACTED] both stated on November 11, 1965, they have both known [REDACTED] for some time and he has long suffered hallucinations. Both pointed out that six months ago [REDACTED] mother, [REDACTED] Missouri, called the Sheriff's Office and stated her son had lost his mind and she desired that he be picked up. Sheriff [REDACTED] and his men proceeded to [REDACTED] and chased [REDACTED] for approximately four miles. During that time he ran through brambles and his clothes were almost torn from his body. En route he ran through a country church, upsetting everything inside, and then wound up at the family cemetery plot. Here the Sheriff's posse found him, talking to buried relatives as though they were alive.

Following this he was placed in the state mental institution [REDACTED] Missouri, but was soon released.

These officers further said that several months ago [REDACTED] poured gasoline on the outside of his house and announced he was going to kill some members of his family and anyone who tried to stop him. When law enforcement officers arrived, he was spraying the inside of the house

[REDACTED]

with a garden hose to put out an imaginary fire.

Furthermore, according to [REDACTED] within the past month he called [REDACTED] and the local conservation officer, saying he had just killed three deer out of season and they were in his basement. When [REDACTED] and the conservation officer went to his residence, no deer could be found. This was obviously a product of his imagination.

[REDACTED] stated that late in the afternoon of November 11, 1965, he interviewed [REDACTED] wife, as well as neighbors, and they advised him no one had visited the [REDACTED] residence that afternoon. [REDACTED] stated that after [REDACTED] called him and outlined [REDACTED] story of the assassination plot, he decided to take [REDACTED] into protective custody and said he was confining him overnight in the County Jail. He said he would make a decision in the morning as to whether he would return him to [REDACTED] asylum [REDACTED] or to his home. He stated that he understands [REDACTED] has been a patient at [REDACTED] Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri, and also a patient of the Veterans Administration. [REDACTED] asserts he is classified 4F with the local draft board [REDACTED] Missouri.

b7(c)

Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated they are convinced that the alleged plot against Dr. King was conjured up by [REDACTED]. On the other hand, they feel that he is a potentially dangerous man who could commit an act of violence. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] can throw a hunting knife with unusual ability. On one occasion, when officers went to his home, he threw a hatchet across the room and sank its blade in an adjacent door frame, evidently as a warning.

[REDACTED] further said that [REDACTED] was on welfare but earns money by buying and selling furniture and appliances. He regards [REDACTED] as a burglar and a thief. [REDACTED] drinks to excess, and when he does, beats his wife badly. He pointed out that when he took [REDACTED] into protective custody on November 11, 1965, [REDACTED] did have \$50 in \$10 bills, plus approximately \$28 in \$5 and \$1 bills and change. When interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he insisted that the \$50 was the money he had obtained from the unknown subject.

[REDACTED]

The following description was obtained of [REDACTED]
through interrogation and observation:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth	[REDACTED], Missouri
Height	5'8"
Weight	145 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Black, crew cut
Teeth	[REDACTED]
Marital Status	Married to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

On November 11, 1965, Special Agent [REDACTED]
United States Secret Service, St. Louis, Missouri, was advised
of the above facts.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2052 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2051 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 11/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
 SM-C
 (OO: Atlanta)

There are enclosed for the Bureau nine copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information from [REDACTED] on 11/13/65, relating to KING's speaking at the Church of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, the Abyssinian Baptist Church on 11/14/65.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED], a highly sensitive informant who furnishes information about racial matters in the U.S. and the Communist infiltration thereof.

3-Bureau (100-106670) (Encl. 9) (RM)
 2-Atlanta (100-5586) (Encl. 2) (RM)
 1-NY (100-136585) (41)
 JFO:rmv
 (7)

EX 110

REC-34 100-106670-2050

9 ENCLOSURE

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

25 NOV 16 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAODATE FORW: 11-16-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

Approved: 53 NOV 23 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SPYJEM/IL
 REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-15-81



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
November 15, 1965

Bu 100-106670

1-10-81
CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JAM/LL
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 11-15-81

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4-2-81

6076

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on November 13, 1965, that on that date, Martin Luther King, Jr. told Clarence Jones that he would preach at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City on November 14, 1965. King was annoyed because Adam Clayton Powell, United States Representative from New York and pastor of the Abyssinian Church, refused to have Wyatt (Tee) Walker, former Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) in the pulpit. King wanted Walker in the pulpit as a gesture of reconciliation and King said he tried to get out of giving the anniversary speech at Powell's church, but decided to go through with it because Powell would use it against him if he did not. King said he was not sure Powell would be there, adding that if Powell did not appear he, King, would invite Wyatt.

"The New York Times," November 15, 1965, page 1, contained a photograph of Representative Adam Clayton Powell and Martin Luther King, Jr., taken at a news conference between services at the Abyssinian Baptist Church on November 14, 1965. The caption states "Powell, Denying Rift, Welcomes Dr. King to Harlem." The accompanying article stated that King preached at both services marking the 157th anniversary of the church. It stated further that King at the news conference said he had temporarily curtailed plans for an expansion into the North because he felt it more important to "grapple with the maladministration of justice in the South."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4-2-81


DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 12/15/22 LER/09.

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.



The Labor Youth League has been designated
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7(D) b7(C) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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100-106670-2049

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET1

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 106670 - 2048

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial *2047* pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 11/15/65

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC
IS-C
(OO: Atlanta)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP2TADJRM/2
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-15-85

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information derived from [REDACTED], a source close to CLARENCE JONES. The information was derived as a result of a conversation between JONES and MARTIN LUTHER KING, which took place in New York City on 11/13/65. Two copies are enclosed for Atlanta. U

b(2)
b7(D)

[REDACTED]

C b(1)

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED] a highly sensitive informant, about racial matters in the United States and the Communist influence therein. U

b(2)
b7(D)

- 4 - Bureau (100-438794) (Encls. 10) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - 2 - Atlanta (100-5718) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
 - 1 - New York (100-19131) (SAUL MILLS)
 - 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
 - 1 - New York (100-149194) (41)
- JMK:gmd
(11)

100-106670-
NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 17 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

70 Approved: 1965 gmk

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

ORIGINAL FILED IN



~~SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
November 15, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau 100-438794

Re: Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security - C

On November 13, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date, Clarence Jones and Martin Luther King, Jr., discussed the financial status of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). King mentioned that they are \$190,000 short and that this situation would not have come about if a safe had not been stolen. He added that they have been spending money they did not have and have been going into their reserve. U

King stated that they want to pull in all the funds they can and, in discussing ways to get big money through a benefit performance, King said he wants one bigger than they had before. King indicated that he wanted this benefit to be held at Madison Square Garden and that he would contact Sammy Davis, Jr., in the hope of having Davis get people such as Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor. U

King and Jones felt that it is possible to get 1,000 people who would pay \$100.00 a piece. This also planned to get Saul Mills to handle the affair. U

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ DECLASSIFIED BY 6080

Group I ON 12/15

Excluded from automatic

downgrading and
declassification

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP2TAF/ewj
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 11-15-85

100-106670 -
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Infiltration of the SCLC
Internal Security - C

It was stated that they expect to receive \$3,000 from the Abbott House affair (an affair at which King was the guest of honor, held in Westchester County, New York, on October 29, 1965). It also was mentioned that they had received some of their bond money from freedom rider cases and that the Rockefeller money came in (apparently alluding to a gift of \$25,000 from Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York). U

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. U

[REDACTED] b(1)

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

Saul Mills

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in May, 1950, that Saul Mills was one of those persons whom he knew to be a concealed Communist. U

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] c

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC. 11/15/65 N.Y. airtel + l.h.m. pg. 3, l.h.m.

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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2046 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2045 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2044 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial ²⁰⁴³ pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2042 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 11 1965

TELETYPE

7:51 PM URGENT 11-11-65 M A B

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA
FROM ST. LOUIS

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JRM/ld

SM-C

[REDACTED], MO., TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED

THIS DATE THAT WHILE VISITING UNIDENTIFIED TAVERN IN ST. LOUIS NOVEMBER TENTH LAST, AN UNIDENTIFIED WHITE MALE, IN HIS FORTIES, WELL DRESSED, FIVE FEET EIGHT INCHES, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY POUNDS, DARK EYES, CUT SCAR OVER RIGHT CHEEK, OFFERED HIM FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND TRANSPORTATION COSTS SOUTH TO KILL REV. KING. HE GAVE HIM FIFTY DOLLARS CASH AND AGREED TO MEET [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] NOVEMBER TWELVE WITH TWENTYFIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS DOWN, REMAINDER PAYABLE AFTER KING'S DEATH. [REDACTED] STATED HE WAS JUST QUOTE BLOWING OFF UNQUOTE ABOUT HIS DISLIKE FOR NEGROES AND HE DOES NOT DESIRE TO BECOME INVOLVED IN ANY MURDER.

[REDACTED] IS IN RURAL AREA. IN VIEW OF FIFTY DOLLAR CASH PAYMENT, SA'S DISPATCHED TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] PERSONALLY AND ALERT LOCAL SO AND TOWN MARSHAL. PRIOR TO THEIR ARRIVAL,

[REDACTED] CALLED AGAIN AND STATED SAME UNIDENTIFIED MAN HAD JUST LEFT HIS HOME AFTER GIVING HIM TRANSPORTATION MONEY SOUTH,

DIRECTING HIM TO LEAVE TONIGHT AND ADVISING HIM HE WOULD BE MET ON ARRIVAL BY PERSON WHO WOULD SHOW HIM WHAT TO DO. HE WAS

UNABLE TO OBTAIN AUTO LICENSE OR OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

6 912V 2- 469 801 RB
END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

CITY MARSHAL, [REDACTED], MO., AND SHERIFF, [REDACTED]
MO., BOTH STATE [REDACTED] PSYCHONEUROTIC WITH HISTORY OF
CONFINEMENT IN VA HOSPITAL AND STATE INSTITUTION. [REDACTED]
REPEATED STORY TO INTERVIEWING AGENTS AND AGAIN STATED HE
WILL NOT PROCEED TO ATLANTA AND HAS NO INTENTION OF HARMING
DR. KING.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HOWEVER, BELIEVE HIM POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS.

[REDACTED] BORN [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

SECRET SERVICE LOCALLY AND SLPD ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA ??????????

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

AT THW

FBI ATLANTA

7
b7(c)